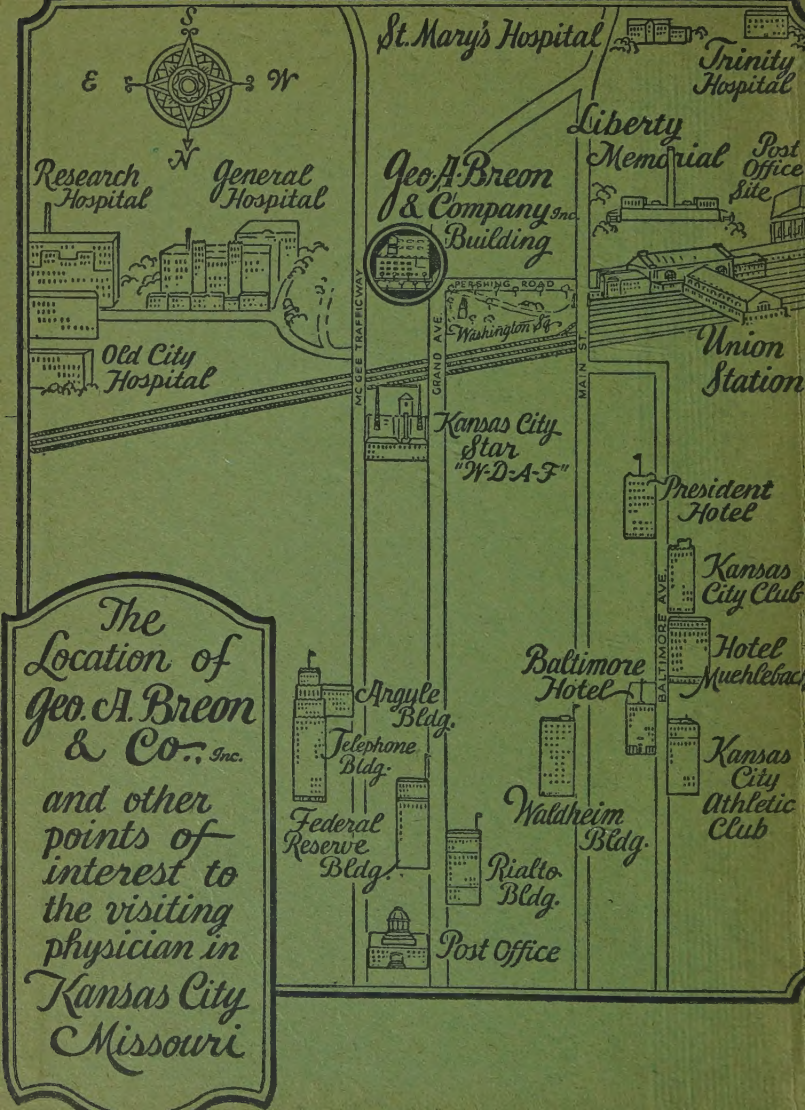
BREON'S *Reference to Modern Medication*




S
E
W
N
St. Mary's Hospital
Trinity Hospital
Liberty Memorial
Post Office Site
Research Hospital
General Hospital
Geo. A. Breon & Company Inc. Building
PERSHING ROAD
Washington
McGEE TRAFFICWAY
GRAND AVE.
MAIN ST.
Union Station
Old City Hospital
Kansas City Star "W-D-A-F"
President Hotel
Kansas City Club
BALTIMORE AVE.
Hotel Muehlebach
Baltimore Hotel
Argyle Bldg.
Telephone Bldg.
Kansas City Athletic Club
Waldheim Bldg.
Federal Reserve Bldg.
Rialto Bldg.
Post Office
The Location of Geo. A. Breon & Co. Inc. and other points of interest to the visiting physician in Kansas City Missouri

PAGE	QUICK INDEX
8	What Ampoule is Indicated Intravenous Administration "Reactions"—How to Manage. Intrav. adm'st'n in children.
37	Equipment—for Intrav'n's Injections. Intravenous Technic. Contra-indications.
53	Intravenous Solutions.
150	Intramuscular Technic. Intramus. and Subcut. Solutions.
190	Special Pharmaceuticals Ointments. Ophthalmic Ointments. Pluriglandular Formulae.
267	Special Capsules and Tablets. Standard Capsules. Standard Tablets.
308	Syringes. Needles. Prices Misc. Products.
315	Condensed Price List.

(1) Place the right thumb on the section along the margin which includes the item sought.

(2) Feather the edges of the leaves in the right hand by bending sharply.

(3) When the leaves are feathered out so that a portion of the outer margin of each page is visible, slide the thumb toward the back of book until it reaches the black line which indicates the first of the section desired.

ELEVENTH EDITION

READY REFERENCE

—TO—

MODERN MEDICATION

GEO. A. BREON & CO., Inc.

REVISED TO OCTOBER 1ST, 1929

Home Office and Laboratories
KANSAS CITY, MO., U. S. A.

BRANCHES:

New York City
Chicago
Atlanta
San Francisco

MANUFACTURING and
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

Cable Address, BREON, Kansas City

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

BURD & FLETCHER CO.

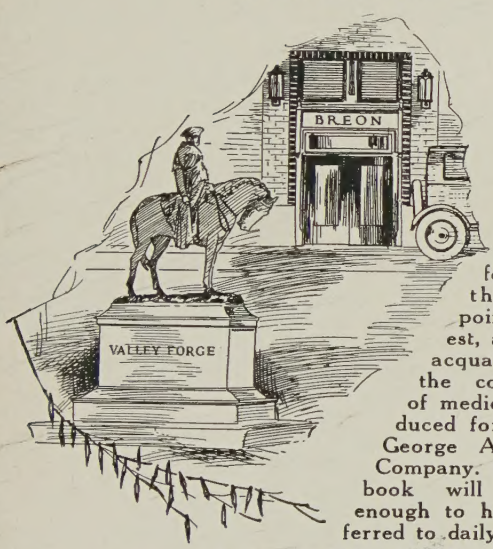


LL prices given in this Ready Reference to Modern Medication are subject to change without notice. If advance or decline takes place, your order will be filled at prices ruling on date of shipment. You may be assured, however, that we shall give every patron the benefit of the lowest possible price.

George A. Breon & Co., Inc.
Kansas City, Mo.

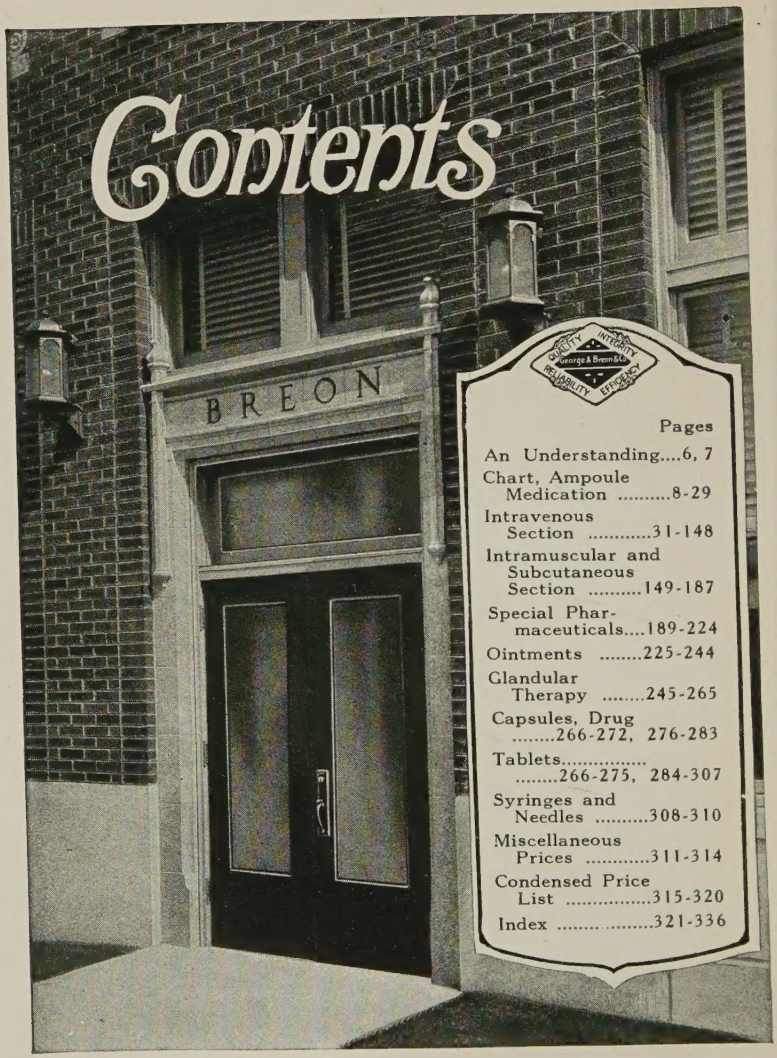
COPYRIGHT 1929

FOREWORD



The purpose of this Ready Reference to Modern Medication is to serve the physician as a quick and accurate source of information on the essential points of interest, and to better acquaint him with the complete line of medicaments produced for his use by George A. Breon & Company. We hope the book will be useful enough to him to be referred to daily, just as it is our purpose to supply the medical profession with ethical, efficacious products which will prove of such value to each physician that he will continually employ them in his practice. No expense is spared in the preparation of our products. Our purpose is not to sell pharmaceuticals at the lowest possible price—especially since the health and possibly even the lives of patients depends upon their efficacy—but to produce the highest possible quality in pharmaceuticals obtainable. Chemicals used are almost without exception, reagent (analyzed) grade. Thus every trace in the contents is a known element. All glass containers used in connection with sterile solutions, such as ampoules, flasks, etc., are made of especially treated, chemically resistant glass. This is especially valuable in the preparation of intravenous solutions, as it insures their permanency.

Contents



Pages

An Understanding....6, 7

Chart, Ampoule Medication 8-29

Intravenous Section 31-148

Intramuscular and Subcutaneous Section 149-187

Special Pharmaceuticals....189-224

Ointments 225-244

Glandular Therapy 245-265

Capsules, Drug 266-272, 276-283

Tablets..... 266-275, 284-307

Syringes and Needles 308-310

Miscellaneous Prices 311-314

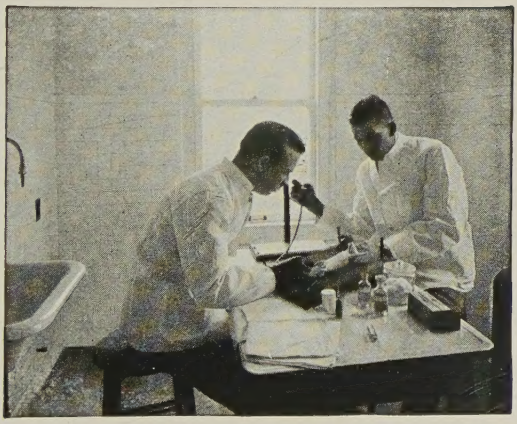
Condensed Price List 315-320

Index 321-336



The most Important Room in the Breon Laboratories.

CONTROL AND ANALYTICAL LABORATORY



An Assurance that a Solution is Right.

TEST FOR TOXICITY UPON ANIMAL

AN UNDERSTANDING

Credit and Terms

We are always glad to receive application and references for open accounts. Orders from those who have no established credit with us should be accompanied by check to cover amount of order, so as to insure prompt shipment. In the absence of established credit or application for credit, including references, goods will be forwarded C. O. D.

Shipping Directions

Always state how products are to be shipped if you have a preference—parcel post, express or freight. Otherwise we ship by route and manner most advantageous to the customer (this is usually parcel post).

Transportation Charges

Transportation charges are prepaid on each order amounting to ten dollars or more, for delivery in the United States. On foreign shipments of the same amount, an allowance will be made equal to the transportation charges to the port of export.

Damage or Loss in Shipment

We employ skilled packers and use great care in packing for shipment. Our responsibility ceases upon delivery to the carrier, but we will gladly assist our patrons in making claim to the express or freight companies for loss or damage. However, should loss be due to negligence on our part, we will promptly correct the matter. Parcel post shipments should be insured. This will be done when requested. The fee is 2½c for each $5.00 in value, which amount will be charged upon the invoice.

Export Orders

Export orders must be accompanied by remittance in full or by satisfactory New York bank draft at sight on New York or London, or Post Office order. Exception to above rule is made only where foreign buyers have made satisfactory arrangements with our credit department.

Service

Physicians usually want their needs quickly. Consequently we are so organized as to be able to send ninety per cent of our products the same day your order is received.

In Ordering

Ampoules should be ordered by the box, as we are obliged to market them in unbroken units. It makes orders explicit if the stock number assigned to each kind of tablet and capsule is mentioned.

Privilege of Examination

Every shipment is made subject to approval of the physician ordering, and if for any reason there is dissatisfaction with the items received, they should be returned to us prepaid.

We shall be glad to make any exchanges necessary, providing the items to be exchanged are in the original package and have not been made unsalable in any way and also provided the medicament has been sent from our laboratory within the previous six months. Return transportation charges must, however, be borne by the sender.

Return of Merchandise

Any returned packages should be plainly marked and should bear sender's name and address. Information as to why same is returned should also be sent to us, so that proper credit may be immediately given.

It is quite necessary that returned items be packed to avoid breakage. The manner in which packed when they arrived will be a guide in this.

Consulting Service

The service of the Breon Company is available to the physician at any time for needed information. We shall be glad to advise you upon any doubtful point relating to the use of our preparations or any therapeutic question upon which our laboratory experience, our clinician and pathologist or our statistical records enable us to give advice.

BREON CHART
—FOR—
AMPOULE MEDICATION

This chart is furnished as a quickly suggestive list of the different sterile solutions that are used in conditions most frequently met.

The chart is arranged alphabetically by diseases. The diagnosis having been made, the disease, if listed, is found in the first column. If an ampoule solution is indicated, the name of the solution is supplied in the second column. The approximate dosage is shown in the last column to the right.

After noting the solutions that are indicated, information regarding them will be found in later pages, the numbers of which may be located by referring to the general index at the rear of the book.

The third column indicates method of injection: V, (Vein) Intravenously; M, (Muscles) Intramuscularly; S, (Skin) Subcutaneously.

A

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Acne	Ferro-Arsen	V	5-10 cc 2-3 days
	Manganese Butyrate	M	1 cc first day; 1.5 cc fifth day
	Sodium Iodide	V	20 cc 2-3 days
	SodiumThiosulphate	V	5-10 cc daily for 10 days
	Gentian Violet	V	0.5 cc of 1% solution for each kilogram (2.2 lbs.) body weight
Actinomycosis	Sodium Cacodylate	V	5 grs.-5 cc ampoule daily
	Salsodide	V	10 cc every 12 hours
Acidosis of Diabetes Post operative (Starvation) (Toxemia of Pregnancy)	Sodium Bicarbonate	V	100-300 cc 7.5% solution
	Glucose 50%	V	Initial dose in average case is 3, 50 cc ampoules Glucose 50%, (75 gms.) diluted with equal quantity distilled water. Keep solution warm. Allow 80 minutes or more for injection. Subsequent doses 2, 50 cc ampoules, (50 gms.).
Adenitis	Sodium Iodide	V	20 cc once or twice daily.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Amenorrhoea	Ferro-Arsen	V	5 cc 2-3 days
	Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus	V	5 cc 2-3 days
Anaphylactic Reaction	Calcium Chloride	V	10 cc, 10%
	Epinephrin	V	0.5-1 cc
Anemia	Cacodylate Comp.	M-S	1 cc 2-4 days
	Iron Citrate, Green	M	1 cc every 2 days
	Iron Citrate with Nuclein	M	1 cc every 2 days
	Ferro-Arsen	V	5 cc 2-4 days
	Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus	V	5 cc 2-4 days
	Ferro-Guai-Arsen	V	Anemia incident to respiratory diseases. 10 cc 3-5 days.
	Sodium Cacodylate	M-S	2 to 7 grs. 1-4 days
	Sodium Cacodylate	V	Initial dose 3 grs. 5 cc ampoule, increase slowly to 7 grs. to effect. Interval 2-6 days.
Anesthesia, Local	Quinine and Urea, 1%	S	1 or 5 cc as required.
	Quinine and Urea	M	7½ and 15 grs. as required
Analgesic	Magnesium Sulphate, 50% Frequently given with 1/6-1/4 gr. morphine.	M	Used with Quinetheroil in labor; as a preliminary in surgery; in nausea; and in wound pains.
Aneurysm	Sodium Iodide	V	20 cc daily for 10 days then 2-3 days.
Aortitis	See Syphilis		
Arteriosclerosis	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily for 10 days then 20 cc 2-4 days.
Arsenic Poisoning	SodiumThiosulphate	V	10 cc daily 4-10 doses.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Arthritis	Lactpro	M	5-10 cc, 3-5 days.
	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc daily or alternate days.
	Sodium Salicylate	V	10-20 cc daily or alternate days. Warm—inject slowly.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily for 10 days or alternate days; then 2-4 days.
	Ferro-Arsen	V	For anemia of—5-10 cc, 2-3 days.
Asthma	Calcium Chloride	V	5-10 cc daily to effect then 4 doses at 3-day intervals. Warm and inject very slowly.
	Calcium-Glucosan	V	10 cc; then 20 cc; then 30 cc, 3-4 days for 6 doses.
	Ephedrine	S	1 cc for relief of paroxysms.
	Ferro-Arsen	V	For associated anemia 5-10 cc 2-3 days.
	Guaisodide	V	For bacterial sensitive cases—initial dose 10 cc — subsequent doses 20 cc daily to effect, then 20 cc every 3 days for 2 or 3 weeks. Warm and inject slowly.
	Sodium Iodide	V	20 cc daily for 10 days then every 3 days.
	Epinephrin	S	For immediate relief of paroxysms, 0.5-1 cc.
Asthenia	Orchic Extract	M-S	1 cc every 2 days.
	Ovarian Extract	M-S	1 cc 2-3 days.
Atony	Ferro-Arsen	V	5 cc 2-3 days
	Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus	V	5 cc 2-3 days

B

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Bilharziasis	Antimony and Potassium Tartrate	V	5-10 cc daily 15-30 days.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Boils	Manganese Butyrate	M	1 cc and 1.5 cc given 5 days apart.
Bronchiectasis	Formotone		31 grs. 5 cc daily for 7 days; then twice weekly for several months. Recess every 3d week.
When mucus is very thick.	Formodide "B"		20 cc same intervals as above.
Bronchitis	Ferro-Guai-Arsen	V	10 cc 2-4 days.
	Guaisodide	V	Initial dose 10 cc, subsequent doses 20 cc daily to effect, then 20 cc 2-4 days for 2 or 3 weeks. Warm and inject slowly.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.

C

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Cachexia	See Anemia		
Calcium Deficiency	Calcium Chloride	V	5-10 cc daily.
	Calcium-Glucosan	V	10 cc; then 20 cc; then 30 cc, 3-4 days. Blood Calcium test to show number of doses.
Cardiovascular Collapse	Camphor in Oil	M	1 cc 2-3 hours if necessary.
	Epinephrin	M	1 cc repeated if required.
		V	3-5 min. for immediate response.
Carditis, Rheumatic	Gentian Violet	V	0.5 cc of 1% solution per kilo of body weight.
Chlorosis	Ferro-Arsen	V	5-10 cc 1-2 days.
Chorea	Ferro Arsen	V	1st and 2d days, 5 cc; 3d and 4th days, 10 cc; 5th, 6th and 7th days, 5 and 10 cc. Desist if edema occurs.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Cirrhosis of Liver	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily for 10 days, then 2-4 days.
	Formodide	V	20 cc 12-24 hours when required.
Clonorchiosis	Antimony & Pot. Tartrate	V	5 cc every 3 days for several months.
Colds	Guaisodide	V	10-20 cc 1-4 days.
	Ferro-Guai-Arsen	V	10 cc 2-4 days.
Colic (lead)	Sodium Iodide	V	5-10 cc every 4 days. Too often may eliminate too rapidly and intensify symptoms.
	SodiumThiosulphate	V	10 cc daily to effect.
Convalescence	Ferro-Arsen	V	5-10 cc 1-4 days.
Cystitis	Formodide	V	20 cc every 2 days. Push fluids.
	Formotone	V	3¾-31 grains as required. Force fluids.

D

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Debility	Ferro-Arsen	V	5-10 cc 1-3 days.
	Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus	V	5 cc 2-3 days.
Dermatitis (Arsenical)	SodiumThiosulphate	V	10 cc daily 6-10 days.
(Idiopathic)	Sodium Cacodylate	V	3-7 grains 2-3 days.
	Ferro-Arsen	V	5-10 cc 2-3 days.
Herpetiformis	Sodium Bromide	V	10 cc every 2 days.
Diarrhoea (Chronic)	SodiumThiosulphate	V	5-10 cc daily 6-10 doses.
Dropsy	Ferro-Arsen	V	5-10 cc 2-3 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily for 10 days.
Dysentery Amebic	Emetine Hydroch.	M	½-1 gr. daily.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Dyspnoea	Ferro-Arsen	V	5-10 cc 2-3 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily.
	Epinephrin	V	For immediate relief, 0.5-1 cc.

E

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Eclampsia	Glucose, 50%	V	Initial dose in average case is 3, 50 cc ampoules Glucose 50%, (75 gms.) diluted with equal quantity distilled water. Keep solution warm. Allow 80 minutes for injection. Subsequent doses 2, 50 cc ampoules, (50 gms.).
	Magnesium Sulphate 10%	V	For convulsions. 20 cc, of 10% solution. Warm. One dose often sufficient.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily.
Eczema	Ferro-Arsen	V	5-10 cc 2-3 days.
	Sodium Bromide	V	10 cc every 2 days.
	Sodium Cacodylate	V	3-7 gr. 2-3 days.
	Sodium Thiosulphate	V	10 cc daily for 4-10 doses.
Emphysema	Gentian Violet	V	0.5 cc of 1% solution per kilogram (2.2 lbs.) body weight. One injection usually sufficient. May be repeated 3-7 days.
	Guaisodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	20 cc daily.
Encephalitis	Mercurochrome	V	23 cc of 1% solution to every 100 lbs. weight.
Endocarditis	Ferro-Arsen	V	For anemia of— 5-10 cc 2-3 days.
	Salsodide	V	When due to streptococci 10-20 cc 1-3 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Epididymitis	Calcium Chloride	V	5 cc; then 10 cc daily for 4 or 5 doses.
	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	20 cc daily.
Epilepsy	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 1-3 days.
Erysipelas	See Streptococci Infections		

F

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Female Development	Corpus Luteum	M-S	1 cc every 2 days.
	Ovarian Extract	M-S	1 cc 2-3 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 1-3 days.
Fever	Ferro Arsen	V	When due to exhaustion 5-10 cc 1-3 days.
	Quinine Dihydrochloride	V	When due to Malaria 5-15 grs. as required. Warm, inject very slowly.
	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc daily.
	Sodium Salicylate	V	10-20 cc daily.
Filariasis	Antimony and Potassium Tartrate	V	5-10 cc daily to effect.
Furunculosis	Ferro-Arsen	V	5-10 cc 2-3 days.
	Gentian Violet	V	0.5 cc of 1% solution per kilogram (2.2 lbs.) body weight. One dose often sufficient. May be repeated in 7 days.
	Manganese Butyrate	M	1 cc and 1.5 cc given 5 days apart. Repeat if required.

G

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Gastro-Enteritis	Calcium Chloride	V	5-10 cc daily when required.
	Formotone	V	3¾-15 grains 2-3 days.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Glanders	Gentian Violet	V	0.5 cc of 1% solution per Kilogram (2.2 lbs.) body weight.
	SodiumThiosulphate	V	10 cc daily 10 doses.
Gonorrhoea	Formodide	V	20 cc every 2 days. Force fluids.
	Formotone	V	3¾-15 grs. in 5 cc every 1-3 days. Force fluids.
	Lacmanese	M	5 cc; then 10 cc 3-4 days.
	Manganese Butyrate	M	1 cc first day of discharge; 1.5 cc 5th day.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily.
Gout	Anti-Rheumatic	V	10-20 cc 1-3 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	20 cc daily.
Granuloma Inguinale	Antimony and Potassium Tartrate	V	5-10 cc daily to effect. Repeat course in 30 days.
Grippe	See Influenza		

H

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Hay Fever	Calcium Chloride	V	Initial dose 10 cc. Warm —inject slowly.
	Ephedrine	S-M	1 cc as required.
	Guaisodide	V	When due to bacterial sensitiveness 10-20 cc daily to effect.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
	Epinephrin	S-M	5-12 min. as required.
Heart	See Cardiovascular		
Hematemesis	Calcium Chloride	V	10 cc 4-12 hours to effect.
Hemophilia	Ferro-Arsen	V	5-10 cc 2-3 days.
	Sodium Cacodylate	V	3 grs. initial dose, increase gradually 2-6 day intervals. Warm, inject slowly.
Hemoptysis	Calcium Chloride	V	5-10 cc 4 to 12 hours to effect.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Hemorrhage	Calcium Chloride	V	10 cc 4-12 hours. Warm, inject slowly.
Hemorrhage, Uterine	Ergot	S	½-2 cc possibly repeated in hour.
	Epinephrin 1:1000	S	7-10 min. 20-30 minutes.
Hemorrhoids	Quinine and Urea 5%		1-4 cc repeated 5-7 days.
Herpes Zoster	Formotone	V	31 grs. daily; 2 to 4 days.
	Sodium Bromide	V	10 cc every 2 days.
Hypertension	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 1-3 days.

I

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Impotence	Orchic Extract	M-S	1 cc every 2 days.
Infections General (Severe)	Mercurochrome	V	23 cc of 1% solution to every 100 lbs. body weight.
Localized	Lacmanese	M	5 cc, then 10 cc 3-4 days.
	Lactpro	M	5-10 cc 3-5 days.
Purulent, local	Manganese Butyrate	M	1 cc first day; 1½ cc fifth day.
Inflammations Parasitical	Emetine Hydroch.	V	1 gr., 1-2 days, 6-12 injections.
Influenza	Ferro-Guai-Arsen	V	10 cc daily.
	Guaisodide	V	10-20 cc daily.
	Quinine Dihydroch.	M-S	1 or 2 cc daily.
	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc daily.
Intoxications From heavy metals	SodiumThiosulphate	V	10 cc, 3-4 days in patients treated with arsenic, mercury, etc., over long period.
Iritis	Lactpro	M	5-10 cc, 3-5 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	20 cc daily.

K

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Kala-Azar	Antimony and Potassium Tartrate	V	5-10 cc daily for 30-60 days.

L

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Labor	Pituitary Extract	M	To hasten. .2 to 2. cc used only in second stage with normal pelvis.
Laryngitis	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily.
La Grippe	See Influenza		
Lead Poisoning	Sodium Iodide	V	1 to 3, 20 cc injections first day. 20 cc daily until effect.
	SodiumThiosulphate	V	5-10 cc daily.
Leishmaniasis	Antimony and Potassium Tartrate	V	5-10 cc daily, 6-18 doses.
Leukemia	Ferro-Arsen	V	5-10 cc 1-3 days.
	Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus	V	5 cc 1-3 days.
Locomotor Ataxia	See Syphilis		
Lumbago	Cincosal Comp.	V	20 cc, 2-4 days.
	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily.
Lupus	Sodium Cacodylate	V	Initial dose 3 grs., gradually increasing to 7 grs. Warm, inject slowly.

M

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Malaria	Ferro-Arsen	V	For associated anemia, 5-10 cc 2-3 days.
	Quinarsen	V	Initial dose 10 cc, then 20 cc 4-5 hours before expected paroxysm. Quinine must not be given intravenously during a paroxysm. Inject at rate of 1 cc per minute.
	Quinine Dihydrochloride	V	10-20 cc 4-5 hours before expected paroxysm. Warm and inject slowly.
	Quinine Dihydrochloride	M-S	1 cc every 4 hours until temperature drops.
	Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride	M-S	5-15 grains 12-24 hours. Do not inject during a paroxysm. Warm, inject slowly.
	Sodium Cacodylate	V	Chronic cases initial dose 3 grs., increasing gradually to 7 grs. Warm, inject slowly.
Melancholia	Orchic Extract	M-S	1 cc 2-3 days.
	Ovarian Extract	M-S	1 cc 3-4 days.
Meningitis (Due to Staphylococci)	Formotone	V	For diuretic effect, 7 grains when needed.
	Gentian Violet	V	0.5 cc of 1% solution per kilogram (2.2 lbs.) body weight, 10 cc of this amount may be administered intraspinally after 12-15 cc of spinal fluid have been removed.
Menorrhagia	Ergot	S	½-2 cc possibly repeated in hour.
Menopause Disturbances	Corpus Luteum	M-S	1 cc every 2 days.
	Ovarian Extract	M-S	1 cc 2-3 days.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Mercury Poisoning	SodiumThiosulphate	V	10 cc daily.
Mucus Membrane Inflammations	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily.
Myalgia	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc daily.
	Sodium Salicylate	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily.

N

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Nausea of Pregnancy	Corpus Luteum	M	1 cc twice a day to twice a week.
	Glucose	V	50 cc to 150 cc 50% solution diluted with equal quantity sterile distilled water. Inject at rate of 3 cc per minute to woman of average weight. May repeat in 24 hours.
	Ovarian Extract	M	1 cc daily to one every 3 hours. (In severe cases saturate the system.)
Nephritis	Ferro-Arsen	V	For associated anemia 5-10 cc 2-3 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 1-3 days.
	Formodide	V	20 cc 2-3 days.
	Formotone	V	3¾ grs. 5 cc ampoule increasing to 7 grs. when needed.
Neuralgia	Cincosal Comp.	V	20 cc 2-3 days.
	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
	Sodium Cacodylate	M	2 to 7 grs. 1-4 days.
	Sodium Salicylate	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Neurasthenia	Cacodylate Comp.	M	1 cc 2-4 days.
	Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus	V	5 cc 2-3 days.
	Orchic Extract	M-S	1 cc every 2 days.
	Ovarian Extract	M-S	1 cc every 2-3 days.
	Sodium Glycerophosphate	V	3-12 grs. 2-4 days.
	Strychnophos	M	1 cc every 2 days.
Neuritis	Cincosal Comp	V	20 cc 2-3 days.
	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.

O

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Oidiomycosis	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 12-24 hours.
Orchitis	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily.

P

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Paresis	See Syphilis		
Peristalsis, Intestinal	Pituitary Extract	M	To promote, ½-2 cc.
Paralysis Agitans	Calcium Chloride	V	5-10 cc 1-4 days. Warm, inject slowly.
Pellagra	Ferro-Arsen	V	5-10 cc 1-2 days.
	Iron Arsenite	M	1 gr. every second day.
	Iron Cacodylate	M	1 gr. every second day.
	Sodium Cacodylate	V	2-5 grains 1-3 days. Warm, inject slowly.
	Sulpharsphenamine	M-V	0.3 gm. Subsequent doses 0.6 gm. every 5 days for 8 to 10 doses. Continue with Ferro-Arsen or Sodium Cacodylate.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Pemphigus	Quinine Dihydrochloride	V	5-10 cc daily. Warm and inject slowly.
	Sodium Bromide	V	Initial dose 5 cc; then 10 cc every 2 days.
	Sodium Cacodylate	V	3-5 grs. 5 cc 2-6 days. Warm and inject slowly.
Pericarditis	Ferro-Arsen	V	As tissue builder 5 cc 2-4 days.
Peritonitis	Mercurochrome	V	23 cc 1% solution to every 100 lbs. body weight.
Pharyngitis	Ferro-Arsen	V	For anemia of, 5-10 cc 2-3 days.
	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc 1-3 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
Pleurisy (non-tubercular)	Guaisodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
Pneumonia	Glucose, 50% solution	V	For tissue starvation. Initial dose in average case is 3 50 cc ampoules Glucose 50%, (75 gms.) diluted with equal quantity distilled water. Keep solution warm. Allow 80 minutes for injection. Subsequent doses 2 50 cc ampoules (50 gms.).
	Guaisodide	V	Dose, 20 cc. May be repeated 12 hours in severe cases, then 20 cc daily until temperature subsides. 20 cc every 4 days for 2 or 3 weeks thereafter will aid materially in bringing the lung tissue to normal condition.
	Quinine Dihydrochloride	V	10 grains in 20 cc amp. every 3 hrs. until temperature drops and remains below 102°. Warm solution, inject slowly.
	Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride	V	20 cc daily.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Poisoning, Carbon Monoxide	SodiumThiosulphate	V	5 or 6 cc followed by 15 cc 8% calcium lactate solution, given subcutaneously.
Metallic	SodiumThiosulphate	V	10 cc daily or oftener.
Phlebitis	Gentian Violet	V	10 cc, 1% solution repeated 2-3 days.
Prostatitis	Formodide	V	20 cc daily. Keep urine acid. Push fluids.
	Formotone	V	3¾ grs. to 15 grs. 1 to 2 days until symptoms subside. Keep urine acid. Push fluids.
	Gentian Violet	V	0.5 cc of 1% solution per kilogram (2.2 lbs.) body weight. One dose often enough. May be repeated in 1 week.
	Sodium Iodide	V	20 cc 1-2 days.
Psoriasis Vulgaris	Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus	V	5 cc 2-3 days.
	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
	Sodium Iodide	V	20 cc daily for 10 days.
	Sodium Salicylate	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
Puerperal Fever	Gentian Violet	V	0.5 cc of 1% solution per kilogram (2.2 lbs.) body weight.
	Formotone	V	20 cc 1-2 days. Keep urine acid.
	Lactpro	M	5-10 cc 3-5 days.
	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc daily.
Pyelitis	Formodide	V	20 cc 1-2 days. Keep urine acid. Push fluids.
	Formotone	V	3¾ grs. increasing to 15 grs. 1-2 days. Keep urine acid. Force fluids.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.

Q

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Quinsy	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc daily.

R

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Rheumatic Fever (Strepto-coccosis)	Anti-Rheumatic (Pearce)	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days. Warm ampoule, inject very slowly.
	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days. Warm inject slowly.
	Sodium Salicylate	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days. Warm inject slowly.
	Sodium Salicylate and Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc daily. Warm inject slowly.
Acute phase	Cincosal Comp	V	20 cc 2-3 days.
Rheumatism (Muscular)	Cincosal Comp	V	20 cc 2-3 days.

S

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Sciatica	Cincosal Comp	V	20 cc 2-3 days.
	Salsodide	V	10-20 cc daily.
	Sodium Iodide	V	20 cc daily for 10 days.
Septicemia (Staphylo-cocci)	Gentian Violet	V	0.5 cc of 1% solution per kilo of body weight.
Septicemias	Mercurochrome	V	20 cc of 1% solution to each 100 lbs. of body weight.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Sinusitis	Cincosal	V	10 cc 1-3 days.
	Cincosal Comp.	V	20 cc 2-4 days.
Spinal Anasthesia (To prevent blood pressure fall.)	Ephedrine	S	50 mgm., repeated if required.
Staphylococci Infections	Gentian Violet	V	0.5 cc of 1% solution per kilogram (2.2 lbs.) body weight. One injection often sufficient. May be repeated 4-7 days.
Sterility	Ovarian Extract	M-S	1 cc 2-3 days.
Stimulant—Cardiac Cerebral Respiratory	Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate	M-S	3-7½ grs. as required.
Cardiac General Nerve	Camphor in Oil	M	3 grs. 2-3 hours if required.
Vasomotor	Epinephrin	S	5-12 min. as required.
Stomatitis	Sulpharsphenamine (Squibb)	V	See Vincent's Infection.
Streptococci Infections	Anti-Rheumatic (Pearce)	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days.
	Mercurochrome	V	20 cc of 1% solution to every 100 lbs. weight.
	Salsodide		10-20 cc 1-2 days.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Syphilis	Arseno-Mer-Sodide	V	10-20 cc 2-3 days, 18 to 30 doses. Warm amp. and inject at rate of 1 cc per minute.
	Neoarsphenamine (Squibb) Dissolve in 10 cc Sterile Distilled Water (Breon).	V	Initial dose 0.3 gm., subsequent doses 0.45 to 0.9 gm. Average course 8-24 doses, 5 day intervals.
	Sulpharsphenamine (Squibb) Dissolve in 10 cc Sterile Distilled Water (Breon). May be given intramuscularly and subcutaneously. When so given dissolve each 0.1 gm. of drug in not more than 0.3 cc Sterile Distilled Water (Breon).	V M-S	Initial dose 0.3 gm., subsequent doses 0.6 to 0.9 gm., 7 day intervals. Average course 12-24 doses. Drug of preference for children. Dose under 1 year of age 0.1 gm., over 1 year 0.1 gm. to each 15 pounds of child's weight. Interval 7 days.
	Sterile Triple Distilled Water		For use in preparing solutions of Neoarsphenamine and Sulpharsphenamine. Supplied with them in special pkgs., including 10 ampoules of water.
	Mercury Bichloride	M	1 cc 6-7 days.
	Mercury Salicylate	M	1 cc 5-7 days.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Syphilis (Cont'd)	Mercuric Iodide, Red	M	1 to 5 cc, 3-5 days.
	Mersodide	V	10-20 cc 2-3 days 18 to 30 doses. Warm amp. and inject very slowly.
	Mercury Oxycyanide	V	1-6 gr. 5 cc 1-2 days. 18 to 36 doses. Warm ampoule and inject. Rate should not exceed 1 cc per minute.
	Potassium Sodium Bismuth Tartrate with Procaine	M	1 to 2 cc, 5-7 days. Course consists of 2.5 to 3. gms. After rest of six weeks second course is given.
	Sodium Iodide	V	10-20 cc 1-2 days, 10-20 injections, or an initial dose of 1 gm. may be given and increased 1 gm. daily for 10 days, final dose 10 gms. Amount of solution may be taken from several ampoules or each dose furnished in one container on special order.
	Solubismuth	M	1 cc for 2 doses 2 days apart. Then 2 cc 2-3 days for about 30 doses.
(Arsenic Fast Cases)	SodiumThiosulphate	V	10 cc 3-4 days for 5 to 10 doses, followed by rest, then arsenic or mercury or bismuth.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Syphilis (Cont'd)	SodiumThiosulphate	V	(1) Toxic effects of arsenic, bismuth and mercury, 1 gm. ampoules Sodium Thiosulphate powder (Breon) freshly prepared in 10 cc Sterile Distilled Water 1-3 times a day.
		S	(2) To reduce caustic action of arsphenamines accidently injected in perivascular tissue, empty syringe of arsphenamine. Inject 10 cc Sodium Thiosulphate solution through needle which has previously been left in place of infiltration. Apply hot, moist cloths. Massage.
		V	(3) Aid to elimination of accumulated arsenic, bismuth and mercury from previous treatment and which retards absorption of such drugs during current treatment. 10 cc given daily for 10 days.

T

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Tabes Dorsalis	See Syphilis		
Tetanus	Magnesium Sulphate, 10% For Convulsions	V	20 cc, as required.
Tetany	Calcium Chloride	V	5-20 cc daily or oftener.
Transfusion, Blood	Sodium Citrate, 2½%. To prevent coagulation.		50 cc ampoules. 10 cc are used to 90 cc of blood.

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Trench Mouth	Sulpharsphenamine (Squibb)		See Vincent's Infection.
Tuberculosis	Calcium Chloride	V	5-10 cc 1-2 days for 24 days, then 2 injections a week for 2-4 weeks.
	Calcium-Glucosan	V	10 cc; next day 20 cc; then 30 cc 2-3 days for 12-24 doses.
	Ferro-Guai-Arsen	V	10 cc 3-4 days.
	Gui-Calcium	V	10 cc 1 or 2 days; then 20 cc daily for at least 30 doses.
Tularemia	Gentian Violet	V	0.5 cc of 1% solution per kilogram (2.2 lbs.) body weight. This dose may be repeated in 3 or 4 days.
Typhoid Fever	Mercurochrome	V	Mild, 10 cc of 1% solution repeated in 3 days. Severe, 23 cc 1% solution per 100 lbs. body weight.

U

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Ulcers, Corneal	Lactpro	M	5-10 cc 3-5 days.
Indolent	Calcium-Glucosan	V	10 cc; then 20 cc; then 30 cc, 3-4 days.
Urethritis-Posterior	See Prostatitis		
Uterine Subinvolution	Ergot	M-S	To prevent; 1-2 cc.
Urinary Retention Post-operative	Formotone	V	31 grs. (40%) given 2 hours after operation.

V

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Varicose Veins	Sodium Salicylate Special pkg. (Breon)	V	1 to 2 cc in each varix. 20% solution 1st day; 30% solution 2d day; 30% or 40% solution thereafter weekly.
	Quinine Hydroch. and Urethane	V	½ to 1 cc in each varix. Total of 5 or 6 cc at sitting after first. Inject every 5 to 7 days.
Vincent's Infection (Trench Mouth)	Antimony and Potassium Tartrate 1%	V	5 cc every 2 days for six injections. Give slowly.
	Sulpharsphenamine (Squibb)	M	0.15 mgm. per 2.2 lbs. body weight. One dose may suffice. Benefit pronounced but may not be seen for 3-4 days.

W

Indication	Ampoule Solution		Dose and Interval
Whooping Cough	Quinine and Urea	M	2 cc as required.



COMPOUNDING

Where chemically pure drugs are proportioned and combined to produce carefully adjusted solutions.



SEALING AMPOULES

The ball tip that distinguishes Breon ampoules is wrought by the dexterous fingers of these young women, trained until the necessary skill is acquired.

THE DECALOGUE *of* INTRAVENOUS MEDICATION

1st. Intravenous medication is now a firmly established mode of therapy.

2d. The blood currents visit every organ, tissue and cell of the body. With intravenous medication these currents become curative carriers of far reaching effects.

3d. The same drugs are used in intravenous solutions that all physicians use. The difference is in the compounding and the method of administration.

4th. Correct diagnosis must precede all successful treatment. Given a correct diagnosis the intravenous method is the most positive and efficacious medication.

5th. Orally administered medicines are often repugnant to the stomachs of sensitive patients. The blood currents in intravenous medication, assimilate them congenially.

6th. Drugs given through the stomach are subject to chemical change from contact with many unknown food chemicals. This is avoided when they are given directly into the blood stream.

7th. In intravenous medication there is no loss of time waiting upon the slow processes of the digestive machinery. Time is usually a vital element in counteracting diseased conditions.

8th. Intravenous medication brings the patient to the doctor's office, insuring proper dosage and regular administration.

9th. The solutions used are more certain of being chemically pure and accurately compounded, when prepared by a laboratory of known reputation, than prescriptions filled extemporaneously.

10th. The pharmaceutical laboratory, scientifically directed, is now the doctor's right hand assistant. The Breon Laboratories have a reputation. That reputation will be maintained.

Intravenous Administration



Review, if you will, all of the advances made in medical science within the past few decades, and you will find that none of them are through the administration of medicines by mouth, but are rather through the administration of medicaments intramuscularly, subcutaneously, hypodermically and intravenously. Let us take them in order.

The administration of vaccines for conditions such as smallpox and rabies.

The administration of antitoxin in diphtheria, typhoid fever and similar conditions.

The intravenous treatment of syphilis.

The administration of insulin in diabetes.

Such conditions have attracted wider attention than ordinary human ills which every physician has to meet in his daily practice. We believe that every thinking physician will agree that if a certain form of arsenic will bring so much better results in the treatment of syphilis when given into the blood stream than any oral

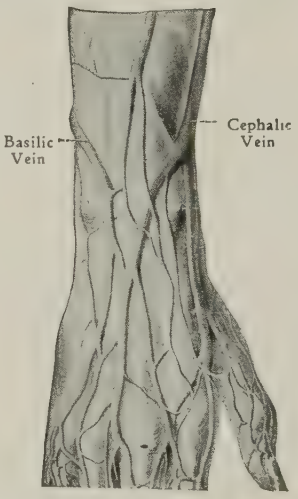
treatment, other drugs will bring equally better results in their indications when given directly into the blood stream; for instance, salicylates in rheumatism. It is on this theory that intravenous medication has made its advance.



The successful employment of intravenous medication does not necessarily mean the employment of any new drug. On the contrary, the drugs used are those with which the physician is well acquainted. The better results are due to this better method of administration.

In giving medicaments intravenously the physician knows the exact amount of the drug entering the system. Drugs given orally are attacked first by the acids of the stomach and then by the alkalis of the intestines before reaching the blood stream. This action may cause an entire change in the chemical nature of the drug administered, so it does not produce the desired effect on the organs it is intended to benefit. When drugs are

administered intravenously, they are carried by the blood stream directly to the organs they are meant to benefit.



There is no loss of time in waiting for the drugs to be absorbed through the digestive organs; they are immediately carried by the blood to the organs to be benefited. There is no loss of the drug in assimilation or by elimination; it exercises its full therapeutic effect.

Another advantage not to be lightly disregarded is the fact that the patient is at all times under the physician's control when intravenous treatments are administered. It is essential, in fact obligatory, upon the patient to report to the physician for each treatment. There is no opportunity for the drug which the physician desired administered to be changed before reaching the patient. There is no opportunity for misunderstanding of directions or of a failure to comply with them. Overdosage or underdosage as frequently taken by patients are avoided entirely. The physician controls the exact amount of the drug which he wishes to enter the system.

Intravenous administration has extended the usefulness of many valuable drugs. Among these are arsenic, methenamine, iodine, iron, mercury, salicylates and quinine.

"REACTIONS" AND HOW TO MANAGE THEM

With Breon sterile solutions, a reaction is very rare. However, there are conditions under which a so-called "reaction" may occur and they are here discussed for your information.

1. *Needle Shock*. Because of lack of balance in the vaso-motor or other branches of the nervous system, the patient may have some nervous twitchings and faint at the time the needle is introduced or withdrawn. Such reactions are counteracted by lowering the patient's head, applying cold cloths to face or placing a cloth to the patient's nostrils with a small quantity of aromatic spirits of ammonia.

2. Flushing of the face, burning sensation, a transient urticaria, edema of the lips, tongue and eyelids; nausea, vomiting, cyanosis, dyspnoea, heart distress, etc., possibly may appear at the time of injection, or even a short time afterwards. These reactions may be due to the fact that the patient has eaten heartily immediately before the injection or afterwards, to excessive exercise previous to injection, or to the patient's general condition. Fortunately these reactions are not as alarming as they may seem and require little or no treatment. In the more severe reactions, seven to ten drops of Epinephrin 1:1000 Solution (Breon), is given subcutaneously, and repeated in 20 to 30 minutes if required; or 5-10 cc of Sodium Thiosulphate (Breon) if the ampoule previously given contained arsenic, mercury, or sodium iodide. Ten cc of calcium chloride 10% intravenously will relieve anaphylactic shock.

If the patient becomes nauseated and vomits stop your medication for a week or two, and if on resumption, the reactions are of intolerance, discontinue the method, for it is then apparent that the patient will not tolerate drugs given in this manner. Cases of this radical character, however, are rare.

INTRAVENOUS MEDICATION IN CHILDREN

Intravenous medication is as applicable and as effective in treating diseases in children as in adults. The general technic is the same, but the dosage must be adjusted in the same manner as for medicinal substances administered by other methods.

The following from "The Principles of Therapeutics," by Oliver T. Osborne, may be followed in calculating the dosage of Breon Intravenous solutions for children:

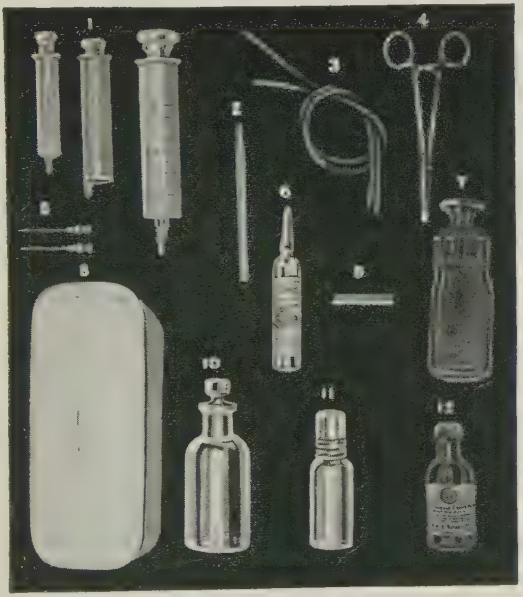
"At 20 years the adult dose.
"At 10 years, half the age, half the dose.
"At 5 years, one-quarter the age, one-quarter the dose.
"At 2½ years, one-eighth the age, one-eighth the dose.
"At 1 year, one-twelfth the dose."

"If the child's age is between the ages given in the table, a little more or a little less, as the case may be, then the dose called for at the age in the table nearest the child's age will be the average dose.

"The weight of the patient is really the scientific factor in determining the proper dose, hence the dose for an underweight child of five years should be less than that called for by the table, while an overweight child of three years should often receive a dose for the five-year period.

"For ready reference it may be noted that: a normal baby five months old weighs about 15 pounds; at the end of a year, about 20 pounds; at the end of two years, about 30 pounds; and from then on it should gain from four to six pounds a year until at fifteen the child should weigh not far from 100 pounds. Up to this period the boy and the girl weigh about the same.

"The frequency of the dose: A drug that is rapidly excreted may be given in full doses repeated as rapidly as it is known to be excreted. Generally, in severe cases the dosage should be daily; moderately severe, every other day; mild cases, every third to fifth day."



EQUIPMENT ILLUSTRATED

1. Luer type all-glass syringes in concentric and eccentric tips.
2. Glass tube and rubber sleeve furnished with each box of Breon intravenous solutions.
3. Rubber catheters to use as tourniquet.
4. Hemostat with which to fix tourniquet upon arm or leg.
5. Needles.
6. Ampoule containing sterile solution for injection.
7. Container for cotton.
8. Sterilizing receptacle.
9. File to nick the neck of ampoules.
10. Alcohol 70%.
11. Tincture of iodine.
12. Collodion.

EQUIPMENT FOR INTRAVENOUS INJECTIONS

Luer Syringes—20 cc and 10 cc.

Luer Needles— (preferably non-rust) 23 to 25 gauge. Larger ones should not be used as one is likely to administer the solution too rapidly.

Sterilizer— Hot water—gas or electric heated, or autoclave. Small enamel pans 8x3 inches may be used and heated by a gas or electric plate.

Tourniquet—One large diameter or two small, soft rubber catheters make the simplest tourniquet, and one that is quite satisfactory. They are held in place by a hemostat which is released when ready for the solution to enter the vein. The illustrations of the technic in this booklet show the catheter and hemostat type of tourniquet.

The arm band and air bulb from a blood pressure gauge make an excellent and convenient tourniquet. Special tourniquets may also be purchased, but they have not as yet been found to have any advantages over the extemporized kind.

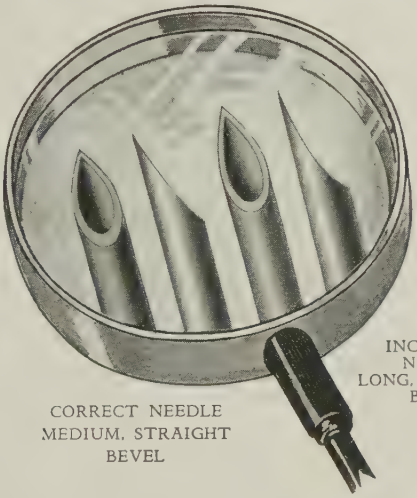
Alcohol 70%—For sterilizing skin at site of injection. The use of iodine to disinfect the skin before the injection has the disadvantage of making the vein somewhat more difficult to locate, owing to the discoloration of the skin. Alcohol 70% is therefore to be preferred.

Tr. Iodine—Applied directly over puncture after injection will prevent soreness.

Liquid Collodion may be applied over puncture wound to serve as a protective dressing against soil.

CARE OF EQUIPMENT

Syringes—Pistons of new or poorly kept syringes may not work easily. A little soda bicarbonate and glycerine rubbed on the piston and worked into the barrel will usually overcome any tightness. Always separate piston and barrel before sterilizing and do not attach needle before sterilizing. It will help to prevent breakage in sterilizing if the syringe parts are wrapped in muslin or gauze and wrapping secured with a pin or string before boiling.



Arsenic and iron stains may be removed from syringe by aspirating concentrated hydrochloric acid in the syringe. A cotton swab wet with hydrochloric acid should be used on any surface that does not clean by aspirating. Gentian Violet and other dye stains may be removed by aspirating acid alcohol (5% nitric or hydrochloric in 95% alcohol), in the syringe.

Needles —The best Luer needle sizes for intravenous work are 25 gauge, 7/8 inch length; 24 gauge, 3/4 inch, or 23 gauge, 1 inch. Needles should have bevels which are medium in length and nearly straight. Needles are not desirable that have long bevels because they are harder to control in the vein and short concave bevels have a tendency to cling and tear the skin or the vein when forced in.

You may need to repoint your needles, especially after you have used them. It is false economy to use

any needle that is not in perfect condition. It is well to keep in reserve at least a dozen needles, varying somewhat in gauge and length. The illustrations opposite may be of help to you in repointing your needles.

Soon after a needle is used it should be cleansed by water, cold, not hot. This may be done by using the syringe to force water through it, and a small wet cotton swab may be found useful in cleansing the butt of the needle, especially when the needle has been allowed to lie about before cleaning.

After needle is thoroughly cleansed with water, insert wire stylet and store in a suitable glass dish or bottle in which you have previously placed a layer of cotton on the bottom to prevent dulling the needle points, and which is filled with a 2% solution of phenol in glycerine. The needles must be well immersed in this solution. When about to make an injection, remove needle, rinse in water to remove glycerine and sterilize by boiling with other equipment.

Sterilizer—Every physician should own a gas or electric instrument sterilizer, for their service will pay for the investment in a short time.

To get the maximum results from any sterilizer, it must be kept clean. Where the water is hard, the sterilizer should be cleaned every few weeks by placing a saturated or 15% solution of tri-sodium phosphate in the sterilizer over night to loosen the scales. The sterilizer may then be thoroughly cleaned in the usual way.

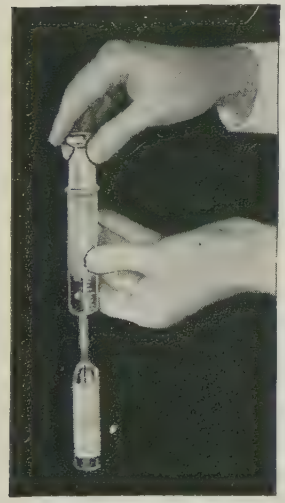
Sterilization—The most practical way to sterilize the syringe and needle is to boil. Five minutes after the water has come to a boil is sufficient. Autoclaving a large number of syringes and needles may be practical, especially when they are to be kept sterile for several hours. *Do not use alcohol* to sterilize the needle or syringe for intravenous injections.

Every precaution is taken at the Breon Laboratories to prepare a sterile and safe solution for your use, but in transit, occasionally an ampoule is cracked, though not broken, and air enters the ampoule through the crack

to impair the contents and unfit it for use. You should examine each ampoule for possible cracks, and observe the appearance of its contents. If a crack is found, or the contents are not clear, do not use. Return it to us for exchange. Before filing neck off ampoule, it is well to warm it to about temperature of body by placing it in a pan of warm water.

To Sharpen Needles— Place the bevel surface of the needle flat on a fine oil-stone. Grasp the butt of the needle in the fingers of one hand while a match or small block of wood is rested on the needle near the point. Move the needle back and forth upon the stone while pressure is exerted through the wood to bring friction flatly on the bevel surface.

THE INTRAVENOUS TECHNIC

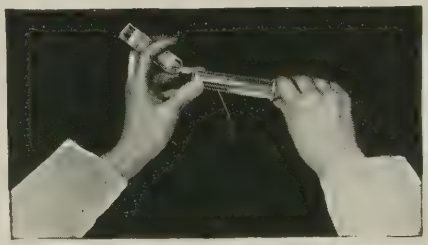


ILLUS. 1. FILLING SYRINGE WITH AID OF GLASS TUBE

Filling the Syringe

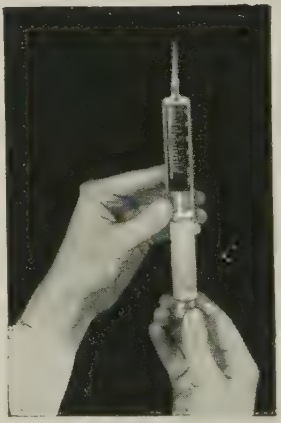
With a pledget of cotton or a small piece of gauze saturated with 70% alcohol, sterilize the neck of the ampoule. With the file furnished with the package, make a scratch a little above the shoulder of the ampoule. Tap the head of the ampoule and it will break off at the file mark. Breon furnishes with each package a small glass tube with a rubber sleeve. This must be sterilized with the syringe. When ready to fill syringe, slip rubber sleeve over tip of syringe without needle attached, place tube in and rest it on the bottom of ampoule. By drawing on plunger the contents of ampoule will be transferred to syringe without any loss

ot solution. Before removing glass tube from syringe elevate the tube above the syringe, draw out the plunger of syringe a little more and this will empty all solution within the tube into syringe.



ILLUS. 2. FILLING SYRINGE DIRECT FROM AMPOULE

If you do not have one of the glass tubes with rubber sleeve at hand you may fill the syringe direct from ampoule as follows: Hold the ampoule with opening downward with two fingers of the left hand. The needle which has been attached to the syringe is inserted in the opened ampoule by the right hand. The remaining fingers of the left hand steady the needle in place. With the right hand withdraw the plunger and fill the syringe with the contents of the ampoule. Then hold the syringe vertically and press up upon the plunger until the air is expelled. A full drop or two of the solution from the needle will indicate that all air bubbles are expelled.



ILLUS. 3. EXPELLING AIR FROM SYRINGE

The Patient

Your patient must not be excited and if nervous, you should assure him that there is no reason for apprehension. There is no pain and above all your assured manner will help more than anything else to inspire



ILLUS. 4.
ADJUSTING
TOURNIQUET

your patient's confidence. It is an advantage to have your patient lie down on a table, couch or bed. Patients lying down are quieter, their muscles are relaxed, and it is easier for you to make the injection.

Selection of Vein

The median cephalic or median basilic is usually used. Examine the right and left arm of each patient for these veins and select the arm which shows them most prominently.

Apply tourniquet above elbow, have patient open and close hand several times to bring the veins into view. Massage the arm with the palm of your hand using an upward motion. This will distend the veins and often make small and embedded veins visible or at least palpable.

Finding Difficult Veins

In the obese and rarely in other individuals some difficulty may be encountered in finding a suitable vein for injection. The following suggestions are offered: Apply tourniquet above elbow of patient's arm, have patient close hand, but not tightly, apply hot applications on arm below elbow for several minutes. Then

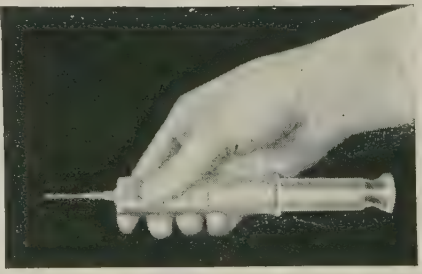
the vein and its course may often be found by palpating the vicinity with the ball of one of the more sensitive fingers.

If the above procedure is not successful; with the tourniquet applied very tightly above the elbow, wrap a rubber elastic bandage tightly about the arm, commencing at the wrist and ending an inch or more from the site where you expect to enter the vein. By this method the veins at the elbow are fixed and are markedly distended making it easier to insert the needle. The bandage as well as the tourniquet must be removed before injecting any solution.

Rarely it may be necessary to use the veins over the back of the hand or the wrist, and if these veins seem small and not easily accessible, select the internal saphenous of the leg and ankle or the popliteal at the back of the knee.

The Injection

An arm rest or table adjusted to about the level of the body should be at the side of the patient. Be sure that the patient is not holding his arm tightly



ILLUS. 5. INCORRECT WAY TO GRASP SYRINGE

to his side and that his shirt, undershirt or sleeve band is not acting as a constricting band.

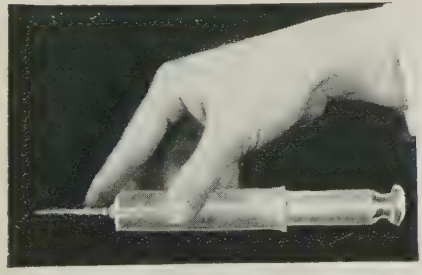
With a pledget of cotton saturated with 70% alcohol, cleanse and sterilize the patient's arm at the selected

site of the injection. Apply tourniquet about three inches above the selected site. Do not make it too tight. You should be able to feel the radial pulse after applying the tourniquet.

With your patient lying down, the skin cleansed and sterilized, the tourniquet in place, your syringe filled with the solution, and the air expelled, place yourself in a comfortable position with the patient's arm in front and somewhat to the right side of you. Make a few upward strokes with your hand upon the arm which will cause the vein to stand out prominently.

Grasp the patient's arm between the thumb and fingers of your left hand, about three inches below selected site of injection. Pull downward upon the skin of the arm. The tissues will thus prevent rolling of the vein.

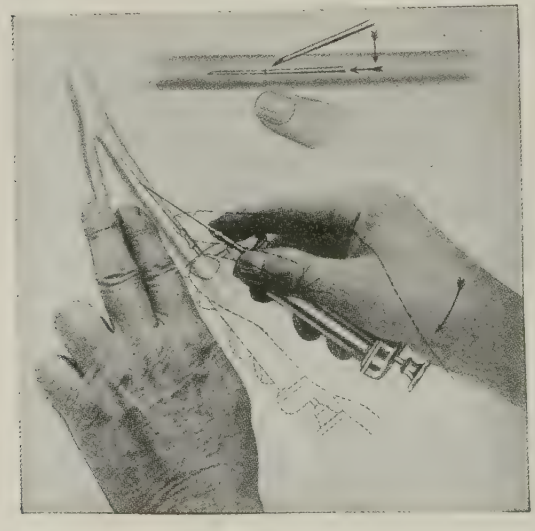
With the bevel of the needle upward and toward the graduated marking on the syringe, grasp the syringe in the right hand as if you were holding a violin bow,



ILLUS. 6. CORRECT WAY TO GRASP SYRINGE

thereby keeping the fingers from underneath the syringe and avoiding their interference. The shaft of the needle is placed directly over the center of the selected vein, parallel to its long axis. The act of

piercing the skin and vein is a divided movement. First, slightly elevate the syringe so that the needle

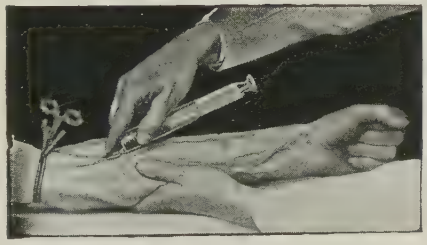


From Dutton's "Intravenous Therapy."—Davis Co.
ILLUS. 7. METHOD OF INSERTING NEEDLE IN VEIN

is forced into the skin and carried a fourth of an inch or less directly over the wall of the vein, where it is seen as a ridge. Second, the syringe is further slightly elevated to force the needle through the vein wall. While there must be enough pressure to insure the prompt passage of the needle, control is necessary to check the movement when in the lumen so as not to pierce the distal wall of the vein.

Remove the left hand from patient's arm and with

it hold the syringe and needle in position; draw back the plunger slightly. Blood will come into the syringe if the needle is properly located in the lumen of the vein. The needle may then be advanced in nearly a



ILLUS. 8. ENTERING THE VEIN

horizontal position until it extends about a half inch within the vein. With the right hand release the tourniquet. Proceed to inject solution slowly.

Dutton in his work on Intravenous Therapy says:

"If for any reason you cannot obtain a free flow of blood through a needle after introducion, or a free flow of fluid into the veins, the following suggestions may prove of value:

1. Depress the point of the needle without advancing. The bevel may be shut off against the top of the vein.

2. Palpate the point with the free hand. It is easily recognized if it is still above the vein.

3. In using the syringe, twist the piston in the barrel, pulling backward. It may be stuck.

4. Slowly withdraw the point of the needle if it cannot be felt above the vein, lifting up as you do so. If it has entered the opposite wall, it usually comes away with a palpable snap. Then advance again, pressing down hard against the arm with the back

of the syringe hand and lifting the point, to flatten the angle of the needle to the vein.

5. If the above procedure fails twice, withdraw the needle until the point is just short of the skin puncture, and advance again, after repalpating the vein. This is a last resort.

6. If the fifth procedure fails on one or two trials, withdraw the needle entirely and do not re-introduce it until you are satisfied as to its point, and that it is not plugged.

7. Make no comments audible to the patient regarding the condition of your needle.

8. Never try to inject through a hematoma. Use another vein or stop.

9. Never inject and ask if it hurts, if you have the slightest reason to suspect that it will. To inject a little to find whether you are in the vein or not is absolutely inexcusable.

10. Make every effort to have one puncture suffice, using the needle in various directions through the same puncture. Once well in the vein, you release the tourniquet."



ILLUS. 9
TOURNIQUET RELEASED; SOLUTION SLOWLY INJECTED

Caution—Never begin the injection until "the constrictor on the patient's arm has been released, but this should not be done until the needle is properly located in the vein, and care must be exercised not

to disturb it when the tourniquet is released." Then slowly inject the solution.

The advantages of intravenous medication warrant a little of your time, 30 to 60 seconds for each 1 cc of solution—"a mil a minute." Because time passes very slowly under such circumstances it has been suggested that the speed of the injection be checked by observing a watch. The piston of the syringe can best be controlled by a screwing motion, pushing it forward while at the same time it is turned round and round.

When you have injected the contents of the syringe into the vein, withdraw the plunger slowly and remove a cc of blood. This will remove the drop or two of solution remaining in the needle and which might enter and slightly irritate the adjacent tissues when the needle is withdrawn. Remove the needle

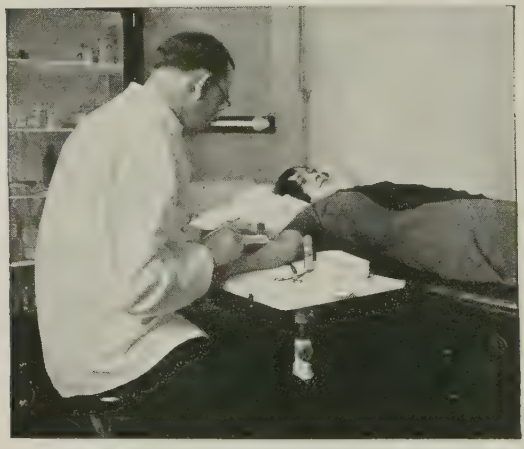


ILLUS. 10. WITHDRAWING THE NEEDLE

rapidly, then press a piece of sterile cotton over the puncture and exert pressure for a minute or two. Do not press upon the puncture with the cotton while the needle remains in the vein. This gives rise to the possibility of forcing the point of the needle down and against the lower wall of the vein and scratching it as the needle is removed. Touch the site of the injection with tincture of iodine or liquid collodion

which will act as a protective dressing. If the patient is reclining it is well for him to maintain that position for a few minutes.

In most cases it is not actually necessary to have the patient abstain from food, to lie down to receive the injection, nor to remain prone for a time, but these precautions should be kept in mind as part of the ideal procedure.



POSITION OF OPERATOR FOR INTRAVENOUS INJECTION WITH PATIENT LYING DOWN

CONTRAINDICATIONS

Intravenous medication must not be used:

1. When the kidneys are materially damaged—functioning less than fifty per cent.
2. When heart lesions are present, except with great caution.
3. When the patient has shown idiosyncrasies or intolerance for the drugs when taken orally, except digestive disturbances. It is always well to question the patient as to known idiosyncrasies to any particular drug.
4. When the physician has not had sufficient practice with the method to introduce the needle into the vein easily, especially if the patient has small or hard veins, is obese, or where the vein is difficult to use. To mutilate a patient with numerous needle punctures or infiltrate the adjacent tissue with the solution because the needle is not in the vein, is not good technic and can only do harm. The patient loses confidence, and often the doctor a patient, not because of the method, but because of the doctor's lack of skill. A physician whose experience is limited should first use this method with cases who have good veins, that is, easily located and of fair size, and then as he develops his technic, take the patients with more difficult veins.

THE FINAL AUTHORITY

The final authority on any medicinal product or on any method of treatment is the physician who employs it regularly in his practice. Physicians who start the use of intravenous medication in their practice become its greatest enthusiasts.

Intravenous medication has not proved or is not claimed to be an absolute specific for all cases treated. There are cases which do not respond to this form of medication just as there are cases which do not respond to any other method. However, the experience of physicians has shown that the proportion of cases which do respond is surprisingly high.


FERRO-ARSEN
5 cc
George A. Breon & Co., Inc.

FERRO-ARSEN

Indications:

Anemia, chlorosis, convalescence, chorea, and other conditions where a tonic alterative effect is desired.

Contraindications:

None except patients showing an idiosyncrasy for arsenic or iron.

Advantages:

Solutions containing iron when taken orally often cause gastric disturbances and constipation and will discolor the teeth. Intravenous administration assures full therapeutic effect, overcoming the element of uncertainty present when given by mouth.

Description:

Ferro-Arsen is a buffered sterile solution of iron and arsenic for intravenous use. It is so combined with the chlorides of calcium, potassium and sodium as to produce a standard isotonic solution. It is taken into the blood stream without chemical change and utilized by the tissues without hindrance.

Formula for 10 cc Ampoules:

Sodium dimethylarsenate 5 grains (.324 gm.)
Ferric chloride 2¼ grains (.146 gm.)
Calcium chloride, Potassium chloride, Sodium chloride } aa qs to adjust solution
Triple distilled water qs ad 10 cc.

The 5 cc ampoule contains just one-half the above amounts, that is, the cc content is identical.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
5 cc ampoules	**$2.50**	ABYSS	**$ 8.35**	BALEFUL
10 cc ampoules	**4.00**	ACADEMY	**10.50**	BALLAST

FERRO-ARSEN—Cont.

Physiological Action:

Iron has little effect upon the system when given in a single dose, but repeated doses cause an increase in the number of red blood corpuscles, improving not only the quality but increasing the quantity. When iron is administered intravenously its granules are taken up by the leukocytes. From the blood the iron is deposited in organic form in the liver, bone marrow, mesenteric lymph glands, kidneys and especially in the spleen, where it remains as a "reserve" which is drawn upon from time to time to supply the needs of the organism. The reserve rapidly disappears in acute post hemorrhagic anemia during regeneration of the blood.

Iron has the property of converting oxygen into ozone and it is thought that in this manner it acts as a stimulant to nutrition and bodily activity. Whether iron acts as a stimulant to blood manufacture or simply supplies the glands with blood making material is not known. However, the popular opinion is that it furnishes blood making material. Excretion of iron occurs mainly by the intestinal epithelium, only minute quantities of the metal leaving the body by the urine. Even when the drug is injected directly into the vein it is excreted almost entirely in the feces. In health, arsenic has little or no effect upon the blood, but in certain forms of anemia, especially pernicious anemia it may increase decidedly the number of erythrocytes. The view that the blood improvement is due to stimulation of the bone marrow receives some support from the researches of Stockman and others who found that arsenic increased the vascularity of the marrow and led to a replacement of fat by red corpuscles.

Therapeutic doses of arsenic have a favorable influence upon growth and nutrition. Whether this is the result of a direct stimulant action on the cells themselves or of dilation of the blood and lymph capil-

FERRO-ARSEN—Cont.

laries is not known. The epithelial tissue of the skin appears to be especially susceptible to the regenerating effect of the drug.

The central nervous system apparently shares in the improvement of general nutrition that is affected by arsenic.

Arsenic improves the appetite and probably increases gastric secretions.

While arsenic has comparatively little bactericidal power it is decidedly toxic to certain protozoan parasites.

Arsenic in medicinal amounts distinctly decreases tissue changes.

Therapeutic Notes With Dosage and Intervals:

ANEMIA, PERNICIOUS

There probably exists no remedy which will cause a cure of this condition. However, among the various therapeutic agents that will relieve the patient of his disagreeable symptoms by increasing the quality and quantity of the blood corpuscles and a general feeling of well being, Ferro-Arsen should be considered.

Dose and Interval:

5 cc three times a week for a period of 6 to 12 weeks. Occasionally 10 cc administered three times a week after two or three 5 cc doses have been given will bring about the results quicker as cases differ in reaction. The physician will determine his dosage a great deal by trial.

ANEMIA, SECONDARY

As a blood restorer and adjuvant to the various methods of removing the cause, Ferro-Arsen is of the greatest value. Almost immediately the patient notices an improvement in his appetite, digestion, general tone and the quality and quantity of the blood is shown to improve rapidly by making frequent blood examinations.

FERRO-ARSEN—Cont.

Dose and Interval:
The initial dose should be 5 cc and increased after the first few weeks to 10 cc. If patients have a hemoglobin of less than 70% Ferro-Arsen should be given every two or three days and continued until the blood count and hemoglobin has been restored to approximately the normal. In cases with only a slight amount of anemia, the 5 cc dose will usually be found sufficient if given twice weekly.

CHLOROSIS
(Particularly effective in this condition)
Ferro-Arsen is the ideal therapeutic agent here. 5 to 10 cc are given depending upon the age and size of patient, at intervals of 1 to 3 days.

CHOREA
Authorities state that the three medicaments of use in Chorea, in the order of their importance, are arsenic, iron, and fats. Ferro-Arsen supplies the first two. The third may be given in olive-oil rubs.
The dose of Ferro-Arsen for a child of ten years is 5 cc the first and second days, 10 cc the second, third and fourth days; the contents of both a 5 cc and 10 cc ampoule the sixth and seventh days. Treatment is discontinued should edema appear.

CONVALESCENCE
Following any prolonged illness or an operation where the patient is slow to rally, Ferro-Arsen 5 to 10 cc every 2 or 3 days.

TUBERCULOSIS
Ferro-Guai-Arsen is recommended for use in tuberculosis. It is described later.

ALTERATIVE
As an alterative it has been found of service in leukemia, Hodgkins disease, arthritic rheumatism, chronic gout, asthma of children and of old emphysematous persons. Ferro-Arsen has been used to advantage in lethargic encephalitis and post infectious psychoneurosis.

FERRO-GUAI-ARSEN

Indications:

Anemias incident to tuberculosis and bronchitis.

Advantages:

The success that has come to physicians using Ferro-Arsen created the request for a combination needed particularly where the respiratory apparatus is below normal. The qualities of Ferro-Arsen, together with added stimulating expectorant and antiseptic values, are available in the solution which is known as Ferro-Guai-Arsen.

Description:

The 10cc ampoule contains:

Sodium dimethylarsenate	4 grains (.259 gm.)
Ferric chloride	1⅛ grains (.073 gm.)
Guaiacol	⅝ grain (.041 gm.)
Creosote	⅝ grain (.041 gm.)
Calcium chloride, Sodium chloride, Potassium chloride	aa qs to adjust solution

Triple distilled water qs ad 10 cc.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
Only in 10 cc ampoules	**$4.50**	ACCENT	**$12.00**	BALSAM

Physiological Action:

In exhaustive diseases the reserve iron becomes inadequate to replace the constant new supply of hemoglobin required. The loss may be made good by the administration of convertible iron, but because absorbability is imperfect by the oral route comparatively large doses are required. The large dose in turn is prone to be astringent and irritant, producing indigestion and constipation and nullifying the benefit that should be received.

It has been stated that creosote in a strength of 1:3000

FERRO-GUAI-ARSEN—Cont.

inhibits the multiplication of all bacteria and that guaiacol is especially toxic to the tubercle bacillus. It is quite certain that these drugs will render mucus and other secretions an unfavorable culture medium for the bacillus. An advantage in tuberculosis is due to their action in promoting peristalsis and increasing the gastric secretions.

Dose and Interval:

The 10 cc ampoule is given every three or four days.

IRON, ARSENIC AND PHOSPHORUS

Indications:

Anemia, neurasthenia, osteomalacia, rickets and certain skin diseases.

Advantages:

Supplies an effective treatment where it is desired to give phosphorus in conjunction with iron and arsenic. This may be done with Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus without any auxiliary treatment.

Description:

Each 5 cc ampoule contains:

Iron Cacodylate	1 gr. (.065 gm.)
Sodium Glycerophosphate	1½ gr. (.097 gm.)

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
5 cc ampoules	**$2.50**	ADALINE	**$8.00**	BEACH

Physiological Action:

Same as for Ferro-Arsen given in the preceding pages, with the action of Phosphorous and its valuable qualities. Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorous (Breon) is a combination of organic chemicals with an exceptionally high toxicity margin. As standardized on white rats, the solution is safely given up to seventy-two times the equivalent of the therapeutic dose.

IRON, ARSENIC AND PHOSPHORUS—Cont.

Upon tissue waste phosphorus acts as a depressant, thereby preserving the body as it decreases the elimination of urea and diminishes the quantity of carbonic oxide exhaled.

Phosphorus in therapeutic doses tends to increase the number of red blood cells without altering the hemoglobin content.

Therapeutic Notes with Dosage and Intervals:

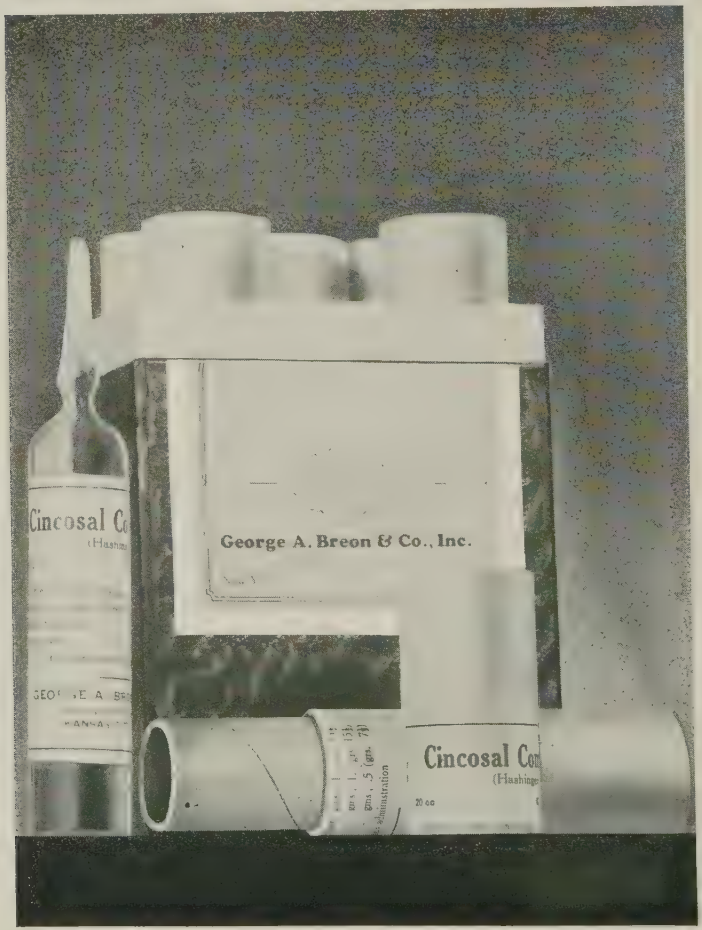
The presence of phosphorous makes the formula valuable in treatment of osteomalacia and rickets. The patient receives the tonic effect of the iron and arsenic, as well as the phosphorus and the bone-making qualities of the latter.

In neurasthenia, especially cases in which the patient is anemic, this is of extreme value on account of the tonic effect of the iron and arsenic, and the value of phosphorus in correcting nervous exhaustion. It is of benefit in certain skin diseases, such as acne, psoriasis and chronic eczema, which are due to a disturbance of the blood.

It cannot be considered a specific for epilepsy, but, as epileptic patients often have poor vitality, it is necessary to build up their general health and strength. This is accomplished by the iron and arsenic content of this solution, while the phosphorus helps allay nervous irritation.

Dosage and Interval:

One 5 cc ampoule every two to three days. A course of twelve to twenty-four ampoules will usually bring about improvement in the patient treated. Occasionally it may be advantageous to extend or repeat the course after a period during which time other methods of treatment are employed.


George A. Breon & Co., Inc.

CINCOSAL AND CINCOSAL COMPOUND

Indications:

Muscular and articular rheumatic fever, neuralgia, neuritis, sciatica and sinusitis.

Contraindications:

In non-compensated heart disturbances and to a less extent in chronic nephritis this intravenous medication is given cautiously or not at all.

Advantages:

Cincosal and Cincosal Compound derive their popularity from their unapproached ability to vanquish those diseases of rheumatic nature that are characterized by extreme pain.

Cinchophen has for some years been appreciated for its anti-rheumatic effects, but it is only since it has been made available for direct medication, intravenously, that it has come into its full powers. This is due partly to the fact that cinchophen, like the salicylates, causes gastric distress when it is asked to travel the stomach-intestinal route. When given in conjunction with sodium salicylate its action is strengthened and lengthened.

Hanzlik says: [1] "Probably the most striking clinical action of salicyl and cinchophen is the prompt and complete relief of all the symptoms of rheumatic fever. This includes the fever, the immobility of, and the pain, redness, swelling and effusions in the joints, the general discomfort, and the accelerated pulse and respiration. The efficiency of salicyl is so good that some have regarded it as a diagnostic and specific agent for this condition. Curiously enough, cinchophen has not been so regarded, though there is no reason to believe that it acts differently from salicyl."

[1]Medicine, V. 1926, p. 298-9.

CINCOSAL and CINCOSAL COMPOUND—Cont.

It is the modern conception that a majority of cases of typical sciatica may be attributed to infection of tonsils, sinuses, or even gall bladder. Martyn[2], treating them accordingly, states he has had nearly 100 per cent cures.

Cincosal and Cincosal Compound, given intravenously, are carried to and act directly upon the focus of infections. Even though the location of the infection is known, and it is deemed desirable to operate to remove it, the use of one of the Cincosals is a distinct advantage. A series of injections may give complete relief and make it unnecessary to operate. On the other hand, after the clearing up of the original site of infection, it is quite possible that the toxins which have been disseminated through the system will have to have their elimination forced before recovery is obtained.

Description:

Cincosal is composed of:

Sodium Cinchophen	0.47 gm. (7¼ grs.)
Sodium Salicylate	0.47 gm. (7¼ grs.)

Triple Distilled Water q.s. ad. 10 cc.

It is suitable for use in the mild to average case.

Cincosal Compound contains:

Sodium Cinchophen	1.0 gm. (15½ grs.)
Sodium Salicylate	1.0 gm. (15½ grs.)
Sodium Iodide	0.5 gm. (7¾ grs.)

Triple Distilled Water q.s. ad. 20 cc.

Cincosal Compound is for the average to severe and stubborn cases.

[2]J.A.M.A., 1924, LXXXIII, 1927.

CINCOSAL and CINCOSAL COMPOUND—Cont.

How supplied:

		Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
Cincosal Comp.	20 cc	$4.50	ABUNDANT	$12.00	BAGGAGE
Cincosal	10 cc	3.00	ABSURD	8.50	BAFFLE

Physiological action:

Stimulators of uric acid excretion; antiseptics, antipyretics, and analgesics; Cincosal and Cincosal Compound increase the capacity of the kidneys to eliminate uric acid and simultaneously decrease the uric acid in the blood. Sometimes the amount of uric acid excreted is doubled under the treatment, and this without a corresponding increase in the amount of urea.

Sweating usually occurs, and in the presence of febrile conditions may be quite marked.

The prompt lowering of fever is accomplished undoubtedly through dilatation of the peripheral vessels, including those of the skin, and also through the mechanism of sweating.

An important quality of Cincosal and Cincosal Compound is their high rank as internal antiseptics. To this feature is due, in part, the relief they bring in arthritis, sciatica, neuralgia, neuritis and sinusitis.

Dose and Interval:

Cincosal in 10 cc ampoules may best be given once daily for several injections; then every second day. As many as three ampoules in one day have been administered safely. Ten or more doses will probably be required for lasting effect.

Cincosal Compound in 20 cc ampoules is injected every two to three days. Some cases show marked amelioration after one injection. Two or three doses may entirely relieve, but usually six to twelve or more are advisable.

SALSODIDE

Indications:

Rheumatism and other streptococcic infections.

Contraindications:

None, except a hypersensitiveness for the salicylates, iodides or arsenic.

Advantages:

Digestive disturbances that so frequently follow oral administration of the salicylates are eliminated.

Some patients will not tolerate a sufficient amount of salicylates, if given orally, to show any perceptible improvement from rheumatism. Others will show some improvement, but will not tolerate a sufficient amount to bring complete relief. The dosage, if given orally, must be large. The usual dosage is 15 grains five times a day, and in severe cases, it is recommended that this be greatly increased if the patient will tolerate it.

When given intravenously, as in Salsodide, a comparatively small amount of the drug is necessary. Compare the 25 grains of sodium salicylate contained in Salsodide, which is administered at intervals of two to four days, with the 75 to 200 grains taken daily by mouth.

Salsodide combines the therapeutic action of the two most effective drugs used in combating streptococcus infections with arsenic to improve the general tone of the body tissues.

As it is given intravenously, it is carried to, and acts directly upon the focus of infection. The results are often immediate and nearly always eminently satisfying.

Description:

Each 20 cc ampoule contains:

Sodium salicylate	25 grains (1.62 gm.)
Sodium dimethylarsenate	3 grains (.194 gm.)
Sodium iodide	15 grains (.972 gm.)

SALSODIDE—Cont.

The 10 cc ampoule is for use when a reduced dose is desirable. It contains just one-half the above amount of drugs.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
20 cc ampoules.....	$4.50	ADRIFT	$12.00	BEGET
10 cc ampoules.....	3.00	ADULT	8.50	BEGGAR

Physiological Action:

Analgesic, antipyretic, antiseptic and eliminative through diuresis and sweating. Salsodide reduces induration of the tissue; is a tonic and tissue builder.

Therapeutic Indications with Notes on Dosage and Interval:

ARTHRITIS DEFORMANS AND RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

The contents of one 20 cc ampoule of Salsodide and one 10 cc ampoule of Ferro-Arsen are recommended alternately at intervals of four to five days. Salsodide may be discontinued when pain is overcome and infection is removed. It may be necessary to continue the Ferro-Arsen for some time. After six injections of Ferro-Arsen 10 cc have been given, treatment may be continued by injections of Ferro-Arsen 5 cc at intervals of three to seven days, depending upon the case.

CHOREA

The type with a rheumatismal history is the only one in which Salsodide is recommended.

Dose and Interval:

Adults: Initial injection 10 cc followed by doses of 20 cc daily or every two to three days, depending upon the severity of the symptoms, and the patient's tolerance to the drugs in Salsodide.

SALSODIDE—Cont.

Children: At 5 years, 5 cc, at 10 years 10 cc and at 20 the full therapeutic dose of 20 cc.

ENDOCARDITIS

In some instances, the seat of infection causing an endocarditis, lies in infected tonsils and many patients have a rheumatismal background. In such cases Salsodide is to be recommended.

Dose and Interval:

The general remarks with doses and interval previously given for rheumatism apply in the treatment of this condition.

GONORRHEAL RHEUMATISM

The focus of infection should receive direct attention and then when Salsodide is administered, something approaching the spectacular in therapeutic effects are likely to result.

Formotone given alternately with Salsodide is recommended in many cases for its ability to clear the gonococcus from the genito-urinary tract, presumably the seat of the primary infection.

Dose and Interval:

In severe cases the initial injection is 10 cc followed by 20 cc doses daily until symptoms are under control. The course of treatment should extend over such a period as to assure the physician that he has attained all the benefit of which the drugs are capable.

Moderately severe and mild cases; the initial injection of 10 cc followed by 20 cc doses every two to three days. Five minutes may be devoted to the injection of the 20 cc ampoule contents to advantage.

SALSODIDE—Cont.

RHEUMATISM—ACUTE, SUBACUTE AND CHRONIC

In acute and chronic articular rheumatism and acute rheumatic fever, the action of Salsodide is about the same.

As we all know, there is usually a local infection which causes these conditions. Obviously, the first consideration should be removal of such local infection. However, the extraction of teeth and removal of tonsils are far from panaceas for rheumatism, even though no other local infection is apparent. Many a patient first has his tonsils removed, then his teeth extracted, only to be disappointed with no perceptible improvement from rheumatism.

After the tonsils are removed, the infection which has already spread to the blood, the joints and other organs must be destroyed. Before this has been accomplished, a new infection may take place—especially since the tonsils cannot help eliminate it. and the rheumatism persists. Removal of the teeth will not remove streptococcic infection from the blood, the joints and internal organs. It follows that whether or not the extraction of teeth is essential, Salsodide should be employed to combat infection disseminated throughout the body.

It must be remembered that when Salsodide is administered intravenously, the salicylate, iodine, and arsenic constituents are brought into direct contact with infected organs. They are not affected by the acids of the stomach or the alkalis of the intestines, nor is there a loss of time in assimilation. Their action is prompt because the drugs pass unchanged to the infected organs, where they exercise their full therapeutic effect.

Relief from pain, partial or complete, is usually immediate. Physicians and patients have reported as

SALSODIDE—Cont.

prompt relief as from narcotics. In chronic cases, pain may return in about twenty-four hours, when another injection may be given. It continues to diminish after each injection.

Dose and Interval:

Adult: In severe cases, initial injection 10 cc; followed in twelve to twenty-four hours by 20 cc injection. Twenty cc doses should be administered daily until the symptoms are under control, then 20 cc, at two to three days until the infection is eliminated.

Other therapeutic measures to build up the patient's resistance and to prevent subsequent attacks should follow the Salsodide treatment.

In moderately severe and mild cases give an initial injection of 10 cc followed by 20 cc doses at 3 to 4 day intervals.

Children: At five years, initial injection of 2 to 3 cc, followed by 5 cc doses. At ten years, initial injection of 5 cc followed by 10 cc doses. At 20 years the full therapeutic dose—20 cc. The frequency of the injection will depend upon the severity of the patient's symptoms and tolerance of the drugs in Salsodide.

OTHER STREPTOCOCCIC INFECTIONS

While the pneumococcus is usually the cause of pneumonia, there are some cases due to streptococcic infections. In these Salsodide will prove more efficacious than Guaisodide.

Some cases of influenza are attended with acute streptococcic infection, and in such cases Salsodide is indicated. Physicians have reported the successful use of Salsodide in sciatica, tonsilitis, measles.

Dose and Interval:

Similar to that on the previous page for rheumatism.



HOME OFFICE AND LABORATORIES

GEORGE A. BREON & CO., Inc.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



SALSOCOL
(Formerly Anti-Rheumatic, Pearce)

Indications:

Rheumatism and Gout.

Contraindications:

Patients having a limited tolerance for the drugs.

Advantages:

A ready and effective preparation which guarantees the full physiological and prompt effect of the drugs included. Intended particularly for severe cases or those of long standing.

The addition of colchicine to this formula increases its value in some cases of rheumatism and also makes it valuable in the treatment of gout.

Description:

This solution is very similar to Salsodide, but has a larger amount of each constituent and in addition includes colchicine. Each 20 cc ampoule contains:

Sodium salicylate	32 grs. (2.07 gm.)
Sodium iodide	32 grs. (2.07 gm.)
Sodium dimethylarsenate	5 grs. (.324 gm.)
Colchicine	1-100 gr. (.0006 gm.)

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
20 cc ampoules....	**$4.50**	ABSOLUTE	**$12.00**	BABOON
10 cc ampoules....	**3.00**	ABSOLVE	**8.50**	BACHELOR

SALSOCOL—Cont.
(Formerly Anti-Rheumatic, Pearce)

Physiological Action:

Analgesic, antipyretic, antiseptic and eliminative through diuresis and sweating. Salsocol, formerly known as Anti-Rheumatic (Pearce) reduces induration of the tissue, because of its iodide content. The arsenic content gives it stimulative and tissue building properties. The favor in which colchicine has long been held in the treatment of gout, and rheumatism with a background of gout, is based almost wholly on empiricism. The drug presumably obtains an effect through counter-irritation.

Therapeutic Notes with Doses and Intervals:

RHEUMATISM

Some cases of rheumatism which will not respond to Salsodide will respond promptly to Salsocol on account of the strong dosage and on account of the addition of colchicine. This solution is not, however, as well tolerated as Salsodide. Then, too, if the smaller amount of each drug included in Salsodide will bring satisfactory results, it is unnecessary and inadvisable to use a stronger solution. There are, however, cases which require this dosage and it has proven very popular among physicians who have used it. The formula was developed by a physician who had used Salsodide in a large number of his cases and desired a stronger solution for the most difficult.

Caution:

In veins of which the lumen is small it is obvious that the flow of blood passing the point of injection is comparatively reduced.

To avoid placing a concentrated solution in the vein but on the contrary one that is diluted below the

SALSOCOL—Cont.
(Formerly Anti-Rheumatic, Pearce)

point where irritation to the vein wall may occur, simply requires that the drugs join the blood stream a little at a time. When Salsocol is administered, the best technic is that in which the solution is given at the rate of 2 cc a minute and in patients with hypersensitive or with small veins, it is desirable to reduce the rate to 1 cc per minute.

Dose and Interval:

Initial injection of 5 cc, followed by the therapeutic dose of 20 cc at intervals of 1 to 4 days depending upon the severity of the symptoms and the patient's tolerance to the solution.

GOUT

Some physicians feel that colchicine is almost a specific for gout. Salicylates are indicated for the pain; the iodides aid elimination and correct induration of the tissues; arsenic in limited doses is a synonym for tonic. All these drugs being included in Salsocol suggests that it should be an ideal solution to use intravenously in gout and the more severe cases of rheumatism.

"There is no diet for gout, but there is a diet for the patient." Among articles to be avoided are pastry, tea and coffee, hot bread and cakes, oatmeal, sweet puddings, cheese, dried meats and all highly seasoned dishes.

Dose and Interval:

Similar to that given above under rheumatism.


A. BRON
AISODIU
Caution
Intravenous Use Only

GUAISODIDE

Indications:

Bronchial affections, influenza, la grippe, asthma and pneumonia.

Contraindications:

1. Tuberculosis, excepting a few cases of the fibrinous type.
2. Such patients as may have a hypersensitiveness to iodides.

Advantages:

In some bronchial difficulties that are inclined to hang on and usurp the strength of the patient in spite of prolonged treatment of the older type, it is surprising to note how readily Guaisodide intravenously will overcome the infection.

In respiratory cases that are serious or may become so quickly, Guaisodide has time after time been the anchor to windward that has saved the ship. When it enters the body via the vein it begins to work at once and saves minutes and hours that are sometimes precious.

Formula for 20 cc Ampoules:

Guaiacol	5/8 gr. (.4 gm.)
Creosote	5/8 gr. (.4 gm.)
Sodium Iodide	32 gr. (2.07 gm.)

The 10 cc ampoule contains just one-half the above amounts. That is, the cc content is identical. It is intended primarily for the treatment of children.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
20 cc ampoules.....	$4.50	ACQUIT	$12.00	BASIL
10 cc ampoules.....	3.00	ACROBAT	8.50	BATON

GUAISODIDE—Cont.

Physiological Action:

The effects of the drugs in Guaisodide are germicidal, anesthetic, antipyretic, absorbent, expectorant and alterative.

The guaiacol and creosote are of particular value as pulmonary antiseptics.

Iodine aids resolution by inhibiting the normal preventive of resolution (anti-trypson). Diseased tissue present to a more or less extent in all respiratory conditions takes up more iodine than healthy tissues. Such diseased tissue is eliminated by the aid of iodine, by partial absorption and digestion and through the increased flow of mucous.

Therapeutic Notes with Dosage and Intervals:

ASTHMA

Cases due to sensitization of the bronchioles from bacteria or from bacterial proteins is the type of asthma to which Guaisodide is especially adapted.

Cases due to sensitization from ingested food proteins, circulatory disorders or pollens should receive their proper study and specific treatment if any. Where this is not possible Guaisodide has been used to ameliorate or temporarily overcome the distressing symptoms.

Walker found 191 cases out of 400 to respond positively to various protein tests. Of these 28 or a little over 14 per cent reacted to germ proteins.

Guaisodide given intravenously shows that not only are 14 per cent relieved but a good many additional as well. Hence, these others must also be considered germ sensitive.

GUAISODIDE—Cont.

The iodides have been given extensively by mouth in the treatment of asthma for their effect in reducing inflammation and congestion of the mucous membrane by increasing and liquefying the bronchial secretions. The desired effect is intensified when iodides are given intravenously and in Guaisodide with its added germicidal qualities the effect is more beneficial.

Dose and Interval:

General:

The physician will wish to remove any foci of infection to obtain permanent improvement in asthmatic patients.

Severe Cases:

The usual initial injection of 10 cc is given. In 12 to 24 hours give 20 cc and continue injections of 20 cc daily until definite improvement is noted. Then doses of 20 cc every 3 to 4 days for a period of 3 to 6 weeks.

Moderately Severe Cases:

The usual initial dose, then injections of the contents of the 20 cc ampoule every 2 to 3 days.

Mild Cases:

The usual initial dose, then 10 to 20 cc injections at 3 to 4 day intervals.

BRONCHITIS

Long standing cases of bronchitis frequently offer stubborn resistance to ordinary forms of treatment. Drugs which have enough strength to remove existing infections and relieve inflammation are not likely to be tolerated in sufficient quantities when taken

GUAISODIDE—Cont.

through the stomach. Yet such cases respond with alacrity to Guaisodide intravenously.

Guaisodide acts in bronchitis as a germicide, anaesthetic and antipyretic. The creosote and guaiacol constituents are soothing to the bronchial membranes so that the cough ceases soon after its administration.

The iodine liquefies the bronchial secretions, thus aiding in the elimination of the offending substance. It also acts as a powerful antiseptic tending to overcome the infection.

The tonic action of sodium iodide is one of its valuable qualities in the treatment of bronchitis. After treatment with Guaisodide the discharge from the nasal membrane will be profuse but this will cease as soon as the offending substance has been removed. Some chronic cases will not be permanently cured, but will be relieved for an indefinite time after which the treatment may be repeated.

Dose and Interval:

Usual initial dose of one-half ampoule, then 20 cc doses every 2 to 3 days for 6 to 12 days. In some cases it may be sufficient to administer Guaisodide at longer intervals.

INFLUENZA AND LA GRIPPE

As is well known the chief concern in influenza and la grippe is the more serious consequences that may follow if positive measures are not taken and the patient's resistance brought back to normal. The promptness and thoroughness with which Guaisodide tends to accomplish this is the reason for its use by many physicians.

GUAISODIDE—Cont.

Dose and Interval:

The usual initial injection of 10 cc followed by 20 cc doses at 2 to 3 day intervals.

PNEUMONIA

In order to understand more fully the value of Guaisodide, the results to be obtained should be discussed. In cases where pneumonia causes death, the fatality is usually due to circulatory arrest. What happens is well described by M. F. Morris (The Treatment of Lobar Pneumonia, Medical Record, 92:589, 1917): "The blood accumulates in the dilated splanchnic vessels, and the vital contents and the other organs are insufficiently oxygenated, the blood is gradually drawn from the periphery and continues to be pumped with a steadily increasing pulse rate into the great stagnant pool. Intracardiac pressure falls; the cardiac and respiratory centers, as well as the circulatory arteries themselves are progressively less well supplied with blood, until at length complete collapse occurs."

Guaisodide is as valuable in pneumonia as it is, because it lightens the load upon the heart by reducing the viscidity of the blood and in improving the circulation. That this should be preferred to treatment that instead, forces the heart to greater effort seems evident.

It also tends to overcome congestion through increasing and liquefying the bronchial and lung secretions;

GUAISODIDE—Cont.

disencumbering the bronchi and usually relieving patients of asphyxia. Its constituents aid the respiration by raising the ratio between the volume of oxygen inspired and the carbon dioxide expired.

While there is no doubt of the stimulating effect of guaiacol and creosote upon the bronchial mucous membrane, it has been questioned whether, when given by mouth they reach the pulmonic tissue in sufficient concentration to have direct bactericidal properties. As included in Guaisodide and given directly into the blood stream, no reason exists to doubt their anti-bacterial effect in the lungs.

General Treatment:

In every case of pneumonia there are certain, fundamental principles that will be observed to obtain the maximum effect of any therapeutic agent; that is rest, and increase in the intake of fluids, particularly water (a glass an hour is not too much unless the heart is weak). Increase the rate of elimination through the bowels, kidneys and skin. When necessary give support to the heart through the use of digitalis. The diet should be nutritious but of a kind that is easily assimilated. Cool, fresh air is a stimulant that may decrease the dyspnea in lobar, but not in bronchial pneumonia. Good nursing assures the needed watchfulness.

GUAISODIDE—Cont.

Dose and Interval:

In ordinary cases of pneumonia, the content of one 20 cc ampoule of Guaisodide should be administered every two or three days. In severe cases, Guaisodide may be administered once or twice daily for short periods. This, too, depends upon each individual case and the proper interval between treatments should be determined by the attending physician.

After the first injection results are usually noticeable. Pain and soreness in the chest are somewhat relieved, the fever is reduced, and the patient may rest. Four to six injections are usually followed by the relief from all dangerous symptoms, and recovery follows.

RESPIRATORY AFFECTIONS—NOT TUBERCULAR

In other affections of the respiratory system not due to tuberculosis, Guaisodide has produced favorable results. Pain is ameliorated at once, and the fever usually subsides after the second or third and sometimes the first venous injection.

Dose and Interval:

The initial dose of 10 cc followed by injections of 20 cc daily or every other day, depending upon the severity of the condition being treated and results obtained.

GUI-CALCIUM

Indications:
Tuberculosis and other pulmonary diseases.

Contra-indications:
Heart inflammations, blood pressure dysfunctions and nephritis; also in the aged.

Advantages:
In that part of the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis embracing chemotherapy, the use of calcium and guaiacol will be placed first.

Calcium would never need to be prescribed, except perhaps in times of abnormal demand as in pregnancy, if the calcium obtained in the food was utilized by the tissues. When a deficiency of calcium occurs, it is probably due to the fact that the mineral obtained in the food is eliminated more rapidly than it can be absorbed from the alimentary tract.[1] "This being true, the same outcome would largely follow calcium medication by mouth.

The advantage of placing the drug directly in the blood stream to bring it in contact with the lung cells in sufficient concentration to be effective, is evident. Guaiacol must be given persistently, which is impossible through the stomach route. At the same time the importance in tuberculosis of keeping the nutritional system functioning at its best is thoroughly recognized.

Gui-Calcium is not put forward as a "cure" for tuberculosis. It is offered as an aid in the treatment of the disease; has been shown by experience to be beneficial as properly used and when combined with any and all other recognized means may be the added weight that tips the beam to the arrest of the disease.

[1]U.S.D., XXI, 261.

GUI-CALCIUM—Cont.

Description:

Gui-Calcium contains in each 20 cc ampoule, calcium guaiacol sulphonate 0.648 gram (10 grains). This includes guaiacol, approximately 6 grains and calcium approximately 1 grain; the latter being equal to 3.6 grains of calcium chloride.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
20 cc ampoules.....	**$4.50**	AJAX	**$12.00**	BEWILDER

Physiological Action:

The effect of guaiacol is not now considered to be specifically bactericidal against the Bacilli tuberculosis. Its favorable influence in tuberculosis observed clinically over many years is attributed to its being antipyretic, anesthetic and a stimulating expectorant. Guaiacol in the form in which it appears in Gui-Calcium is bland and comparatively non-irritating.

Calcium, known to be part of the cellular structure, is customary credited with tending toward calcification of lesions, to increasing coagulability of the blood and to overcoming hemoptysis, unless the spitting of blood is due to hypertension.

The use of calcium salts in tuberculosis rests upon a definite deficiency of calcium in the blood plasma. That this is always present in tuberculosis is uncertain.

One of the most striking results following the use of calcium in the treatment of tuberculosis, according to Van Soyoc and Wehrbein, is the change that occurs in the tubercle bacilli in the sputum. These organisms which show the typical morphological character of the Koch bacillus before treatment is begun, become changed to a marked degree. They lose their acid-fast character, retaining the carbolfuchsin stain ir-

GUI-CALCIUM—Cont.

regularly and become granular and fragmented. They also tend to occur in clumps as if aggultinated.

In the administration of calcium in the treatment of tuberculosis there are two factors essential to success; retention of calcium in the blood stream, and its fixation in the tuberculous areas. In many cases of tuberculosis, no improvement has been brought about by calcium administration. Lately it has been determined that in these cases there is a marked calcium loss through the urine, and a failure of calcium fixation in the tuberculous areas.

In the search for the reason that some individuals retain enough calcium from their food for the body economy and that others do not, attention has been centered on deficient parathyroid action.

Dosage and Intervals:

In beginning treatment the first one or two injections of Gui-Calcium should consist of 10 cc of the ampoule's contents. Subsequently 20 cc doses are given daily with a minimum of 30 injections to a course. The course should be repeated after a recess of two weeks. Injections are made in the morning before the temperature rises and must be made slowly.

CALCIUM-GLUCOSAN (Breon)

Indications:

Where calcium administered intravenously is desirable, especially in tuberculosis pulmonary, bone and intestinal. It is also valuable in certain cases of asthma, urticaria, and in ulcerous or indolent wound conditions.

Contraindications:

Myocarditis, endocarditis, blood pressure dysfunctions and nephritis; also in the aged.

Advantages:

Beasley, [1] an early advocate of calcium in tuberculosis with probably the greatest experience in its use, says:

"It has been shown that many of the most distinguished workers in the field of phthisotherapy, both in this country and abroad have become interested in the administration of calcium in the treatment of tuberculosis, and in not a single instance has there been reported unfavorable results. On the contrary, each has observed good results following its use.

"As the years have gone by my opinion of the value of calcium as an adjunct in the treatment of tuberculosis has become more certain. However, it appears from a study of the current literature upon this subject that again it must be stated that calcium alone is not potent to cure tuberculosis, and that it must not be used to the exclusion of other agents."

Calcium-Glucosan (Breon)

makes it possible to give calcium in a form less toxic and that is tolerated to about twice the quantity of calcium chloride. It is also less irritating if some of the solution is accidentally injected outside the vein.

It is well known that calcium is necessary for the correct functioning of nearly all tissues of the body as well as for the stiffening of the bones but until lately

CALCIUM-GLUCOSAN (Breon)—Cont.

it was not so thoroughly appreciated that what prevents more satisfying effects from calcium given therapeutically is lack of absorption and retention. On the one hand it is recognized that if the calcium intake from the food reaches the tissues no calcium medication would be required. Conversely, it has been shown that all the calcium required by the system can be supplied, if necessary from inorganic salts such as that in Calcium-Glucosan. In either case, if elimination occurs before the calcium is taken up by the organs requiring it, anabolism is defective and disease may result, or if present is not corrected.

Description:

Calcium-Glucosan (Breon) is an anhydrous dextrose from which one molecule of water has been removed from the chemical structure. It is combined with calcium hydroxide to form a definite chemical compound. It is contained in 30 cc vials with rubber stoppers. Each vial contains a sterile solution equivalent in calcium content to 1 gram (15½ grs.) calcium hydroxide or to approximately 2 grams (31 grs.) calcium chloride.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
30 cc rubber stoppered vials	**$4.75**	ALBUM	**$16.00**	BEYOND

The rubber stoppered vials permit the giving of the first two or three injections in gradually increased doses.

Physiological Action:

The importance of calcium, together with phosphorus is evident from the fact that 75% or more of the entire ash of the body consists of calcium phosphate. But more surprising is the uniformity of the quantity of calcium in the blood of all individuals and how

CALCIUM-GLUCOSAN (Breon)—Cont.

little reduction there may be in the presence of disease.

Brown and Hunter[2] after 400 careful calcium determinations concluded that:

"Healthy individuals varied between 9.6 and 10.2 mgm. per 100 cc, with an average normal of 9.9 mgm. As a result of these findings we accepted anything below 9.6 as indicating a definite calcium deficiency. Readings from 9.6 to 9.9 (not inclusive) we prefer to classify as low normal. From 9.9 to 10.2 would be high normal and above 10.2 high."

There are some cases which appear not to be deficient in calcium and yet administration of Calcium-Glucosan is beneficial to them.

Removal of calcium salts from muscle tissue causes voluntary contractures and eventually paralysis of muscle fibre; weakens contractile power of the heart, and increases irritability of the nervous centers.

In bone conditions such as rickets and ununited fractures and in excessive demands for calcium such as shown by softening of the teeth of women in pregnancy, the deficiency exhibited is a direct lack of material. But in asthma and tuberculosis, calcium is used with the idea of influencing the body *functions* in a desired direction.

In Asthma:

As for asthma Pottenger[3] has stated: "Since we know calcium to be an integral part of the cellular structure and that it is necessary to sympathetic nerve action, we have a basis for its use founded on rational biologic principles. Calcium increases sympathetic action in the neuromuscular mechanism of the bronchi, vagus action is depressed or inhibited, and if the action is sufficiently strong the asthmatic paroxysm is relieved." The same author states that

CALCIUM-GLUCOSAN (Breon)—Cont.

in bronchial asthma he noted intravenous administration of calcium relieved both the bronchial spasm as well as bronchial secretions. He further observes that the explanation given above also shows how calcium exerts its beneficial effects in tuberculosis of the intestines and in hay fever.

In Tuberculosis:

The familiar reason given for the administration of calcium in pulmonary tuberculosis is to calcify or "wall off" the lesions. A more definite explanation of the possible mode of action of calcium in tuberculosis infections of the lungs is advanced by Beasley[1].

"If we consider what happens in the development of a primary tubercle with its myriad of tubercle bacilli, surrounded as they are with their fatty acid capsule, it would appear that they must be able to change the chemistry of the immediately adjacent tissue from the normal alkaline state to an acid state, thus producing what might be called a localized acidosis. As the disease progresses, this battle of acids and alkalies goes on until in the terminal stages we find the tide running fast in the direction of the acid state. It is then allowable to act upon the hypothetical assumption that this bacillus, with its marked fatty acid structure, is capable of producing a localized acid state in tissues which it infects. The assumption is then permissible that the organism does deposit calcium in these lesions, not for the purpose of walling off and calcifying these areas primarily, but it attempts to concentrate there an excessive amount of alkaline substance for the purpose of counteracting the effects of the acids of this bacillus upon the surrounding tissues. Therefore, if these deductions be logical, by supplying the system with an abundance of calcium, we would aid in the production of a chem-

CALCIUM-GLUCOSAN (Breon)—Cont.

ical state which is inimical to the environment of the tubercle bacillus."

Dosage and Intervals:

The initial injection should be limited to 10 cc of the solution. If well tolerated the 20 cc remaining in the vial are given the following day. Subsequently 30 cc of the solution may be administered every two to three days.

In tuberculosis a minimum of twelve injections should be given and after a recess of two weeks the course is repeated.

The injections are preferably given in the morning. They are made with the patient lying down and he should remain so for 15 or 20 minutes afterwards. As much as a minute should be devoted to the placing of each 3 cc in the vein. This may be accomplished by injecting that quantity as slowly as possible and if the time is not consumed to pause before proceeding.

Caution:

Calcium upon injection produces a feeling of warmth. The patient should be instructed to advise the operator should this be unduly evident; if heat is felt in the form of waves or if a tingling sensation occurs. In such cases the injection should be delayed and slowly resumed when the sensations described have disappeared.

[1]Thos. J. Beasley, J. Ind. St. Med. Assn., XIX, 24—June 15, '26.

[2]G. T. Brown and O. B. Hunter, Annals of Clin. Med., IV 4, Oct., 1925

[3]F. M. Pottenger, Amer. Jour. of Med. Sci., Feb., '24.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE

Indications:
Anaphylactic conditions, asthma, epididymitis, hay fever, hemoptysis, tetany, tuberculosis.

Contraindications:
Calcium therapy is not called for in the following diseases which are not accompanied by a lowered calcium level of the blood: hemophilia, idiopathic purpura and jaundice associated with prolonged coagulation or bleeding time.

Caution:
Calcium Chloride must be injected slowly, 0.5 cc to each minute is desirable if mild "reactions" are to be avoided. These untoward effects are not severe but include a slight burning sensation along the vein in which the drug is being injected; a feeling of warmth about the face and abdomen with a slight flushing of the face. All these effects are transitory.

Advantages:
Calcium Chloride intravenously is both positive and prompt in its action as contrasted with slow and uncertain action when administered by the oral or rectal route.
A further advantage of Calcium Chloride, intravenously, is avoidance of the disagreeable taste when taken by mouth.

Description:
A sterile solution of Calcium Chloride (reagent quality) for intravenous use, carefully prepared by accurate laboratory procedure.
Each 5 cc ampoule contains 4 grs. (0.259 gm.) Calcium Chloride, approximately a 5% solution.
Each 10 cc ampoule contains 15½ grs. (1 gm.) Calcium Chloride, approximately a 10% solution.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
10 cc ampoules.....	**$2.00**	ABUTMENT	**$6.25**	BALCONY
5 cc ampoules.....	**1.75**	ABUSE	**5.75**	BAILIFF

CALCIUM CHLORIDE—Cont.

Physiological Action:

Inhibits contact irritability of muscles and the hypersensitiveness of the nervous system induced by various salts. This is the therapeutic action of calcium in asthma.

Increases the impermeability of the external portion of the protoplasm of the cells, thereby furnishing protection of the cells from acids and sodium.

Antagonistic to action of potassium salts on the heart.

Adjusts inorganic equilibrium shown by increased irritability or the opposite.

Increases the rapidity of action of the coagulating enzymes, especially of the blood when added to the blood outside of the body or intravenously.

Therapeutic Notes with Dosage and Interval:

ANAPHYLACTIC REACTIONS

of all types are usually controlled by calcium chloride. One injection of 10 cc is sufficient.

ASTHMA

The paroxysms of asthma may be relieved by the injection of Calcium Chloride intravenously and if the asthmatic individual has at the basis of the condition a low blood calcium level, then Calcium Chloride intravenously will bring permanent relief.

Pottenger[1] explains the physiologic basis for the use of calcium in the treatment of asthmatic paroxysms as follows: "Bronchial asthma is a condition in which the neuromuscular mechanism of the bronchial system is in a state of hyperirritability. This irritability shows itself as an increased action on the part of the bronchial divisions of the vagus nerve of the para-sympathetic system. The action of the vagus depends upon the presence of potassium, and increased vagus action depends upon a preponderance of the potassium ions as compared with calcium ions in the bronchial tissues. Inasmuch as the activity of the vagus nerve

[1]Am. Jour. Med. Sci. 167-203; Feb., 1924.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE—Cont.

which belongs to the parasympathetic system is antagonized by the sympathetic nerves, and inasmuch as a relative increase in the calcium ions produces the same effect as sympathetic stimulation, the administration of calcium is a rational therapeutic measure in combating asthmatic paroxysms."

In cases of asthma due to bacterial sensitization use Guaisodide which is described elsewhere in this book.

Dose and Interval:

5 cc of a 5% solution as required.

EPIDIDYMITIS

The response of epididymitis, (both gonorrheal and non specific) to calcium chloride intravenously is remarkable. When given in the evening the patient frequently has a night's rest free from pain and goes to his work in the morning without loss of time from his vocation. The effect is thought to be due to tissue changes.

Two series of cases are cited by Rupel,[1] both treated alike except the first received no injections of Calcium while the second series did. The first, a group of 50 were confined to their beds for an average of 4.5 days each. Those receiving the injections of Calcium Chloride were up in an average of 1.45 days, not including those in bed but overnight.

Twenty-two percent of Rupel's second series of 28 cases were given but one dose. The average number of injections per patient was 2.2.

There is a tendency toward recurrence of epididymitis and to guard against this it is advisable to continue the injections to the number of four or five.

Dose and Interval:

The initial injection should be one-half the contents of a 10 cc ampoule. If additional injections are given they may be the full 10 cc content. Injections are made daily.

[1]E. Rupel, Am. J. Med. Sci., 176:399.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE—Cont.

HEMOPTYSIS

Calcium Chloride intravenously in treating hemorrhage from the lungs has been found effective.

Dose and Interval:

5 to 10 cc of the 10% solution from 2 to 5 times a day, satisfactory results are usually obtained during the first 24 hours.

In severe cases 5 cc of a 10% solution are given daily for 3 or 4 weeks.

MAGNESIUM AND OXALIC ACID POISONING

Effects following the administration of Magnesium Sulphate beyond the tolerance point and accidental oxalic acid poisoning are physiologically combatted by the use of Calcium Chloride intravenously.

Dose and Interval:

5-10 cc as required.

TETANY

Dose and Interval:

Calcium Chloride (Breon); 5 cc of a 5% solution or 10 cc of a 10% solution every 6 to 8 hours until symptoms are relieved, then daily for several days.

TUBERCULOSIS

As an accompaniment to hygienic measures, Beasley treated 120 cases with Calcium Chloride, intravenously. He reported the following results. Of 34 insipient cases, 22 apparently cured, 6 disease arrested. Of 51 moderately advanced cases, 15 apparently cured, 12 disease arrested. Of 35 far advanced cases, 3 apparently cured, 10 improved.

Dose and Interval:

5 cc of a 5% solution and occasionally 10 cc of a 10% solution daily or every second day for three weeks. The course should be repeated after a rest interval of one to two weeks. Six months may be required for complete treatment.

Also see the preceding pages regarding the use of Calcium-Glucosan (Breon) in tuberculosis.

SODIUM GLYCEROPHOSPHATE

Indicated In:

Neurasthenia, anemia, osteomalicia, rickets and arthritis deformans.

Advantages:

This drug has been known to do good work as an aid to blood-building and especially to bone growth. It has a nutritive effect on nerve tissue.

Its greater employment has been hindered by the fact that it is sometimes not well tolerated when given by the mouth. The intravenous route is the obvious way to sidestep any such difficulty. This method utilizes all the value of the drug so a much smaller dose is enough and there is no waiting for results.

The low toxicity of Sodium Glycerophosphate and its solubility make it the drug of choice where phosphorus is indicated.

Dose and Intervals:

One ampoule every two to four days.

How Supplied:

Five cc ampoules containing 3 grains (0.194 gm.) each.

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
5 cc ampoules.....	**$2.50**	AFFECT	**$8.35**	BELATE

QUINARSEN.

Indications:
Malarial Infections.

Contraindications:
Marked idiosyncrasy to quinine and an inflammatory condition of the internal ear.

Advantages:
Quinarsen combines the two most effective drugs in the treatment of malaria in a sterile solution ready for instant use. It allows the maximum dose to be launched against the plasmodium at the most effective moment. It is practically non-toxic, prompt in its action, therefore the agent of choice in the treatment of pernicious or estivo-autumnal malaria.

While quinine has the power to destroy malarial parasites, it does not provide a method of neutralizing the toxins caused by the destruction of red corpuscles, to increase the hemoglobin or replace red blood corpuscles. The resistance of the patient to the progress of the disease is an important consideration in treatment of this condition. If the vitality is low, the infection will spread more rapidly. Quinarsen has the power to neutralize the toxins of malaria and by increasing the red blood cell count it increases the patient's power of resistance to the disease.

Description:
Each 20 cc ampoule of Quinarsen contains:

Quinine dihydrochloride	.518 gm. (8 grs.)
Sodium dimethylarsenate	.518 gm. (8 grs.)
Urethane	.194 gm. (3 grs.)

How Supplied:	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
20 cc ampoules.....	**$4.50**	ADJUST	**$12.00**	BEDECK

Physiological Action:
Quinarsen tends to destroy the malarial parasite, to neutralize the toxins and to increase the number and hemoglobin content of the red blood cells.

Therapeutic Notes:
Quinarsen is being used successfully in the malarial sections of the United States in the treatment of all malarial infections.

QUINARSEN—Cont.

Quinine is a general toxin to protoplasms but bears a chief grudge against ameboid cells. Consequently, it overcomes the plasmodia of malaria without seriously harming the patient. Its presence in the blood is especially unfortunate for the sporulating and free floating protozoa. This is why the drug should be in the blood previous to the paroxysm in sufficient quantity to attack the spores at their most susceptible age. It will not prevent the impending paroxysm but will prevent recurrence in the degree to which it is effective. In extremely toxic and comotose cases, Quinarsen should obtain prompt relief for the patient, may save life, and should be the only method of administration considered.

Dosage and Interval:

An initial dose of 10 cc should be administered. As there is no substitute for quinine, it may be continued, even though there is a mild reaction. If, however, the reaction is severe, quinine treatment should be discontinued. Quinine will be tolerated when given intravenously in many cases where it will not be tolerated when given orally.

The contents of one 20 cc ampoule of Quinarsen should then be given two to three hours preceding the expected paroxysm.

In estivo-autumnal malaria injections may be made at intervals of twelve to twenty-four hours. After five days the malaria will usually subside.

Quinarsen may be given advantageously at weekly intervals for several months, after the infection seems to have been brought well under clinical cure. This is advised in order that every parasite may be destroyed. It is a known fact that the plasmodium may live in the human body between malarial seasons without causing the patient any ill effect.

Caution: Quinarsen should not be administered during a paroxysm. It should be given very slowly; one cc per minute is the rate to be sought.

ANTIMONY AND POTASSIUM TARTRATE
(Tartar Emetic)

Indications:
Bilharziosis, granuloma inguinale and various tropical cutaneous conditions. Also "trench mouth" or Vincent's Infection.

Advantages:
It is nearly always effectual in overcoming certain parasites, their ova and the unknown organism causing granuloma inguinale.

Description:
A sterile solution for intravenous use, each 5 cc of solution contains ¾ grain (0.049 gm.) of Antimony and Potassium Tartrate.

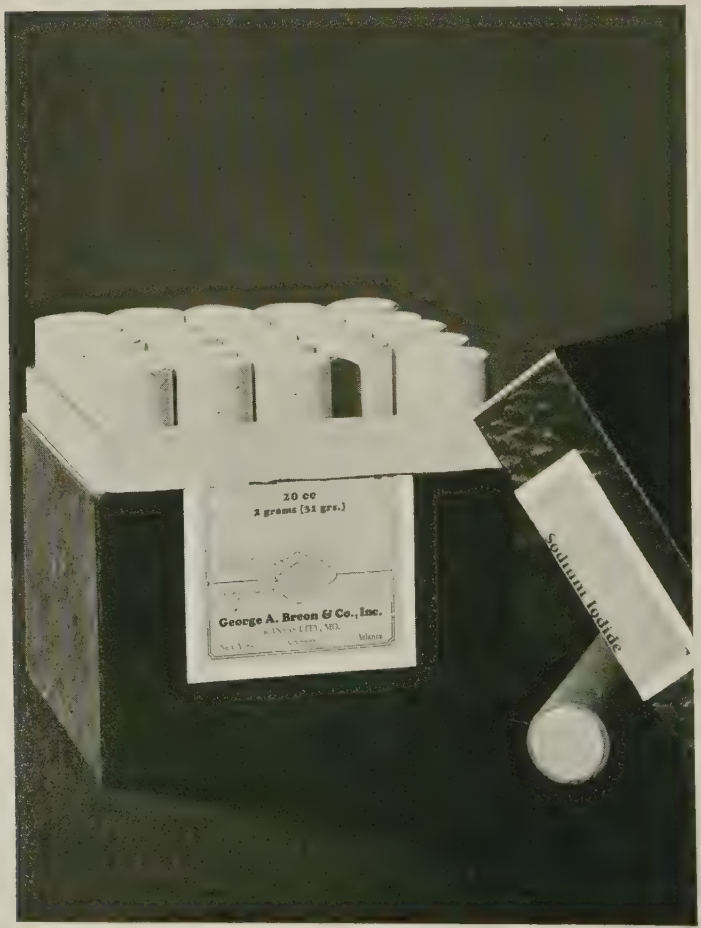
How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
5 cc ampoules.....	$1.75	ABSENT	$5.85	BABEL

Therapeutic Notes with Dosage and Interval:
The first dose should be small to determine any idiosyncrasy which may exist. The reaction is usually greatest with the first dose, diminishing with successive doses.

In bilharziosis and granuloma inquinale 1 cc is given as the initial dose. The dose is increased 1 cc on each second day, until 7 to 15 cc are given at one injection. (The maximum dose will depend upon the individual patient's tolerance). Twelve to fifteen doses constitute a course. A rest period of a month is then allowed when another course is given. For a period of six months after healing, it may be advisable to give one injection of the solution every one or two weeks to prevent recurrence.

To relieve leishmaniasis of the skin, it is usually sufficient to administer a course of intravenous injections totalling five to eight grains of Antimony and Potassium Tartrate. A total of sixty or more grains are required in kala-azar and trypanosomiasis will probably call for a repeated course.


20 cc
2 grams (31 grs.)
George A. Breon & Co., Inc.
Sodium Iodide

SODIUM IODIDE.

Indications:

—for the use of Sodium Iodide read like a cross section from a catalog of diseases. The reasons for such diversity of uses is shown by the brief reminder of the physiological action of the drug, given on the next page. The most important uses are in:

Actinomycosis
Adenitis
Aneurism
Aortitis
Arteriosclerosis
Arthritis
Bronchitis
Cirrhosis of Liver
Colic—lead
Epididymitis
Glandular hypertrophy
Goiter, simple
Gonorrhea—secondary infections of
Hypertension
Iritis
La grippe
Lead poisoning—chronic
Locomotor ataxia
Neuritis
Neuralgia—facial and brachial
Oidiomycosis
Orchitis
Pleurisy—chronic but not tubercular
Pneumonia
Prostatitis
Pyelitis
Sciatica
Syphilis
Urethritis
Vesiculitis

Other conditions in which it has been used advantageously:

Bronchorrhea
Cerebral edema
Cerebral hyperemia
Cerebral thrombosis
Hay Fever
Hyperplasia, inaccessible to local measures
Infections—secondary
Laryngitis—chronic
Lumbago
Nephritis, associated with hypertension
Pulmonary emphysema
Sclerosis

SODIUM IODIDE—Cont.

Contraindications:

Tuberculosis, exophthalmic goiter.

Description:

It is especially prepared from a chemical of the highest purity:

31 grains in 20 cc ampoules
31 grains in 10 cc ampoules
15½ grains in 10 cc ampoules

When the 31 grain dosage is used, the more dilute solution contained in the 20 cc ampoule is always the one to be preferred.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
20 cc ampoules 31 grs. (2 gms.)	$2.25	AFFRAY	$7.25	BELONG
10 cc ampoules 31 grs. (2 gms.)	2.00	AFFLUENT	6.65	BELLE
10 cc ampoules 15½ grs. (1 gm.)	1.50	AFFIRM	5.00	BELIEF

Physiological Action:

An antiseptic, expectorant and acts as an electrolyte upon the colloids of the blood. Sodium Iodide increases elimination of nitrogen compounds and other waste products. It aids glandular activity; increases resolution of diseased tissue; lowers viscosity of the blood, and favors circulation. It facilitates diapedesis, or the free passage of blood and leukocytes through the walls of the blood vessels.

Therapeutic Notes with Dosage and Interval:

ACTINOMYCOSIS

Sodium iodide intravenously is considered a specific in this condition. Large doses must be used to get results. In addition to intravenous therapy an occa-

SODIUM IODIDE—Cont.

sional lesion should be removed by excision, partial excision or currettement, followed by application of tincture of iodine or of phenol and alcohol.

Dose and Interval:

Contents of one 20 cc ampoule two or three times daily.

ADENITIS

Sodium Iodide intravenously is very useful to remove lymph gland enlargements by promoting absorption. Never give sodium iodide if the glands are acutely inflamed or suppurating.

Dose and Interval:

One to two 20 cc ampoules daily.

ANEURISM

Particularly that of the aorta, sodium iodide intravenously does good but its value rests largely upon the cause of the disease. If due to syphilis, the aneurism may cease to grow under its influence, and the pain, swelling and pulsation gradually decrease.

Dose and Interval:

One 20 cc ampoule daily for 10 to 15 days, then one 20 cc ampoule 2 to 3 days to desired effect.

AORTITIS

As this condition is usually due to syphilis, sodium iodide intravenously is good treatment.

SODIUM IODIDE—Cont.

Dose and Interval:

One to two 20 cc ampoules daily for 10 days, then one ampoule every 3 or 4 days until desired effect.

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS

Sodium Iodide intravenously retards further sclerosis, aids in absorption of the fibrous tissue and improves blood flow in the vasa vasorum, owing to diminished viscosity of the blood.

Dose and Interval:

One to two 20 cc ampoules daily for 10 days, then one 20 cc ampoule every 2 to 4 days to desired effect.

CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER

In its early stages, sodium iodide intravenously often does good in arresting the overgrowth of connective tissue.

Dose and Interval:

20 cc doses daily for 5 to 10 days, then 20 cc every 2 to 4 days over a period of several weeks to months depending upon improvement noted.

COLIC—LEAD

See Lead Poisoning—Chronic.

GLANDULAR HYPERTROPHY—LYMPH

All enlarged lymph glands not acutely inflamed, suppurating or caused by tuberculosis should be treated with Sodium Iodide intravenously if quick results are desired.

SODIUM IODIDE—Cont.

Dose and Interval:

One 20 cc ampoule every 2 days. Usually less than 12 ampoules are sufficient.

HYPERTENSION

Sodium Iodide intravenously lowers the blood pressure in many cases. This effect is probably due both to the lessening of the viscosity of the blood and to the increase in the vasodilator secretion of the thyroid.

Dose and Interval:

One 20 cc ampoule every two or four days.

LEAD POISONING—CHRONIC

Sodium Iodide intravenously readily dissolves the lead in the tissues, causes its elimination by the intestinal mucus, renders it insoluble after it has entered the intestinal canal, and if magnesium sulphate is given internally along with the Sodium Iodide intravenously, the insoluble lead material is quickly removed from the body.

Dose and Interval:

In cases with colic, one to three 20 cc ampoules for first day, then one to two 20 cc ampoules daily until effect.

GENERAL

Other conditions as enumerated under indications will in many instances respond promptly to Sodium Iodide when given intravenously.

The dose and interval depends mostly upon the severity of the condition. In many severe cases one or two ampoules should be given daily for two or three days, then one ampoule every two or three days.

SODIUM SALICYLATE.

Indications:

Acute and chronic rheumatism.

Advantages:

Void of digestive disturbances. Prompt in therapeutic action.

Description:

Each 10 cc ampoule contains 15½ grs. (1 gm.) sodium salicylate and each 20 cc ampoule contains 31 grs. (2 gms.) sodium salicylate in sterile solution.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
10 cc ampoules.....	$1.50	AFFRONT	$4.75	BELOVED
20 cc ampoules.....	2.00	AFOOT	6.00	BENEATH

Physiological Action:

Analgesic, antipyretic, antiseptic and eliminative thru diuresis and sweating.

Therapeutic Notes with Dosage and Intervals:

Sodium salicylate intravenously has been used with good clinical results in all types of rheumatic infections.

In severe cases the dosage should be one 20 cc ampoule every 12 to 24 hours until pain and the major symptoms are under control; then one 20 cc ampoule every 2 to 3 days for a month or six weeks.

SODIUM SALICYLATE WITH SODIUM IODIDE.

Indications:

Rheumatism and other bacterial infections.

Advantages:

A sterile solution of sodium salicylate and sodium iodide, void of gastric disturbances and ready for instant use.

Description:

Each 20 cc ampoule contains sodium salicylate 15½ grs. (1. gm.) and sodium iodide 15½ grs. (1. gm.)

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
20 cc ampoules.....	$2.25	AGAPE	$7.25	BENEFIT

Physiological Action:

The drugs are analgesic, antipyretic, antiseptic, eliminative and resolvent.

Therapeutic Notes with Dosage and Intervals:

Sodium salicylate and sodium iodide are being used with good effect in all forms of rheumatism, in certain bacterial infections; in pain producing and other distressing symptoms not to be reached by ordinary specific therapeutic procedure.

In severe cases, the dose is one 20 cc ampoule every 24 hours until symptoms are under control, then one 20 cc ampoule every 2 to 4 days depending upon the results obtained.

MERCUROCHROME—220 Soluble
H. W. & D.

Indications:

General, local and urinary infections.

Diseases in which Mercurochrome intravenously has been reported to have contributed to the cure include: septicemias, epidemic encephalitis, general peritonitis, retroperitoneal and perinephritic abscesses, erysipelas, arthritis, gonorrhea and local wound infections.

Some of the invading organisms concerned were Staphylococcus albus, a Streptococcus hemolyticus, colon bacillus and Bacillus lactis-aerogenes.

We have ampoules of Mercurochrome available at the request of physicians who do not wish to prepare the solution extemporaneously. Ampoules should not be retained over a longer period than necessary.

How supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
1% Solution—10 cc..	**$3.00**	ADDITION	**$ 8.00**	BEADLE
1% Solution—20 cc..	**4.00**	ADDRESS	**10.50**	BEARISH

Dose and Interval:

Two mgms. of the drug per kilo or about 10 cc of 1% solution per 100 lbs. of body weight is the dosage favored by Dr. Hugh Young [1] for the usual initial injection. This is increased about 3 cc each additional injection, and injections are made at two- to five-day intervals. Desperate cases may be given five mgms. per kilo of the patient's body weight or 23 cc per 100 lbs. It is desirable to avoid pronounced reactions.

[1] J.A.M.A. 90:1396, 1928.

GENTIAN VIOLET

Indications:
General septicemia and inaccessible local infections due to Gram-positive organisms.

Advantages:
A chemical substance which clears many bacteria of clinical importance, which penetrates but does not injure tissue cells (at least in therapeutic strengths). It persists for some time but is finally disposed of and very apparently possesses certain valuable properties not found in other medicinal agents.

Description:
Gentian Violet is the most important of the Tri-phenylmethane dyes. It is a member of the newer group of medicinals which favor the elimination of bacteria without being toxic or irritating to the host.

How Supplied:
Gentian Violet (Breon) is prepared in 1% solution.

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
10 cc ampoules.....	**$2.00**	ACHIEVE	**$6.50**	BARITONE

Physiological Action:
It is not a germicide but accomplishes the same purpose in a greater period of time. By its bacteriostatic action it prevents the reproduction of Gram-positive organisms—those which it is capable of staining. In practice, this is confined almost wholly to staphylococci.

Therapeutic Note:
After injection it reaches the epithelial cells and renders the skin a pronounced blue color resembling cyanosis. This should cause no alarm as it slowly changes and ultimately disappears.

Dosage and Interval:
The average intravenous dose of Gentian Violet is 5 mg. per kilogram (2.2 lbs.) of body weight.

GENTIAN VIOLET—Cont.

Example: The therapeutic dose for a patient weighing 154 pounds is 35 cc of Gentian Violet 1% (Breon); diluted with 35 cc of sterile distilled water. With the addition of distilled water, practically any desired dose may be easily made from the ampoule containing the 1% solution.

Fifty cc of a 1% solution have been given to adults, this being at the rate of 7 mg. per kilo of weight, with the desired results. Ten mg. per kilo of weight have been injected into rabbits without toxic effect. Usually one or two injections 24 hours apart is sufficient. A third dose in some cases may be necessary.

SODIUM BICARBONATE

Indications:
In acidosis, when the alkali reserve of the body has fallen to a dangerous level and when it is impracticable to give the drug by mouth, sodium bicarbonate intravenously is called for.

Description:
Twenty cc ampoules each containing 1.5 grams (23 grs.) or a 7.5% solution of the chemically pure drug prepared with the necessary precautions for intravenous use.

How supplied:	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
20 cc ampoules.....	**$4.00**	AGREE	**$10.50**	BEGUILE

Dose and Interval:
The amount of the dose and its frequency will depend largely upon symptoms and alveolar carbon dioxide tension.

In the acidosis of diabetes, roughly, 100 to 200 cc of a 7.5% solution of sodium bicarbonate may be given intravenously, slowly when coma is impending, and repeated as necessary.

In post-operative acidosis about 300 cc of the 7.5% solution should be given.

SODIUM BROMIDE

Indications:

Eczema pemphigus pruriginosus, herpes zoster, and other itching skin conditions.

Advantages:

Wolf obtained good results with intravenous injections of sodium bromide in ten cases of eczema and other itching diseases of the skin.

Lebedjew showed the high degree of toleration of patients to concentrated solutions of bromide when given intravenously. Huebschman[1] also found this true. Huebschman in a later series of twenty cases of eczema reported beneficial results.

Description:

A sterile solution of Sodium Bromide in 10 cc ampoules containing 1 gram (15½ grs.) in physiological salt solution.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
10 cc ampoules.....	**$2.50**	AGROUND	**$8.35**	BEGOTTEN

Physiological Action:

The effect of the drug upon pathological skin conditions is obtained through its action upon the nerves, which is stated to consist in depression of the psychic functions; lessened relative reaction of the motor portions of the cortex of the brain and of the medulla of the cord.

Dose and Interval:

An initial injection is 3 to 5 cc. This is followed by 10 cc given every other day. Two to five injections may be sufficient. Other cases will require as many as fifteen.

[1]Derm. Wochen, June, 1925, 24:828.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE

Indications:

Eclampsia, edema of the lungs, hydrophobia, intracranial tension, pneumonia, puerperal infection, tetanus, toxemia of pregnancy, uremia of acute nephritis.

Contraindications:

Cardiac insufficiency or acute nephritis.

Caution:

Magnesium sulphate is known as a respiratory depressant. While no reports of untoward effects have been received following modern usage it should be injected slowly as a precaution. Care must also be exercised not to inject into the perivascular tissues as it will produce pain and often cause sloughing.

If any respiratory difficulty is noted, 5 cc of 5% Calcium Chloride intravenously should correct it almost immediately. Ampoules of Calcium Chloride solution may be kept at hand for the purpose.

Description:

A sterile solution of Magnesium Sulphate of reagent grade (every element a known quantity) carefully prepared by accurate laboratory procedure.

It is prepared in a 10% solution (2. gms.) and in a 25% solution (5. gms.), both in 20 cc ampoules.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
20 cc ampoules, 10%	**$2.50**	ACUTE	**$7.00**	BAYONET
20 cc ampoules, 25%	**2.50**	ADAGE	**7.00**	BAZAAR

Physiological Action:

Anticonvulsive, anesthetic, tissue dehydrant, sedative.

Therapeutic Notes with Dosage and Interval:

ECLAMPSIA

Physicians with extensive practice and experience have reported that through the use of Magnesium Sul-

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE—Cont.

phate intravenously they have reduced mortality in eclampsia over fifty per cent.
Magnesium Sulphate intravenously in addition to its analgesic and anticonvulsive effects aids in clearing up the toxemia by dehydrating the tissue fluids. It increases the fluid content of the blood which promotes diuresis, to relieve kidney congestion and aid elimination.

Dose and Interval:
20 cc of a 10% solution of Magnesium Sulphate (Breon) will usually bring the relief desired. One or two injections are usually sufficient. In severe cases as many as eight injections within 24 hours have been given.

If necessary in very severe cases, Magnesium Sulphate may be given intraspinally. The dosage advised is 1 cc of a 25% solution to each 25 pounds of patient's body weight.

EDEMA OF THE LUNGS
Cases have been reported where 10 to 20 cc of a 10% solution of Magnesium Sulphate have cleared the lungs of fluid within a few hours.

HYDROPHOBIA
Here it is given for its anticonvulsive action, 20 cc of a 10% solution intravenously and repeated as required.

INTRACRANIAL TENSION
Because Magnesium Sulphate when given intravenously draws the tissue fluids into the blood stream and promotes diuresis, it is successfully used in relieving intracranial tension. 20 cc of a 10% solution as required.

INJURIES OF THE HEAD
Magnesium Sulphate has been found safer, though slower, in preventing edema in head injuries than hypertonic solutions of sodium chloride.

10 cc of a 10% solution has been given in a series of cases at 4 hour intervals for six or eight doses.

MAGNESIUM SULPHATE—Cont.

Magnesium Sulphate by mouth may supplement the intravenous injections.

PUERPERAL INFECTION

Magnesium Sulphate has been used with some success in the early treatment of puerperal infections before there is a secondary localization.

20 cc of a 10% solution at one to two day intervals according to the severity of the infection, which will be shown by the temperature.

TETANUS

Magnesium Sulphate intravenously tends to relieve the pain and to stop the spasms so that the swallowing of food becomes possible.

In very severe cases it may be necessary to give the Magnesium Sulphate intraspinally.

Intravenously 20 cc of a 10% solution. Repeat dosage when there is a feeling of tightness about the chest or inability to swallow.

Intraspinally, 2 to 3 cc of a 25% solution.

TOXEMIA OF PREGNANCY

Magnesium Sulphate intravenously nearly always gives relief. A reduction of the blood pressure and edema and increased elimination of toxins follow its administration.

20 cc of a 10% solution as required.

UREMIA OF ACUTE NEPHRITIS

The administration of Magnesium Sulphate intravenously, supplemented by large doses by mouth and rectum have been effective in treating that form of uremia seen in acute glomerular nephritis in children which is always preceded by a steady rise in arterial tension and edema.

.05 to 0.1 gram per kilogram (2.2 pounds) of body weight is suggested, or 0.5 to 1.0 cc of a 10% solution per kilogram given at rate of 2 cc per minute.

SODIUM CITRATE 2½%

Indications:

For use in blood transfusion to prevent coagulation.

Advantages:

A chemically pure, sterile solution of known sodium citrate content ready for instant use.

Description:

Each ampoule contains 50 cc of a 2.5 per cent solution of reagent grade sodium citrate. This is 1¼ gms. (approximately 19 grains) of the drug, in sterile distilled water.

The contents of one ampoule is sufficient to prevent the coagulation of 500 cc (one pint) of blood Full technic for the indirect method of blood transfusion will be supplied upon request.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
50 cc ampoules.....	**$3.50**	AFFABLE	**$11.55**	BEHOOF

Physiological Action:

The citrates through their affinity for calcium will retard or prevent the coagulation of the blood during transfusion without changing any of its other qualities. Soon after its entrance into the circulation of the recipient the coagulating efficiency of the transfused blood is fully re-established, probably by elimination of the sodium citrate through the kidneys.


Freon
Trustworthy
EDICAMENTS
50 cc
GLUCOSE
GEORGE A.
20 cc

GLUCOSE 50% (Dextrose)

Indications:

Acidosis of starvation, anuria, as a concentrated source of energy in infectious diseases, cardiac and nephritic edema, eczema of a resistant type, glucose tolerance test:

Intoxication from split proteins after severe burns:

Pernicious vomiting of pregnancy, pneumonia, poor surgical risks prior to operation. As a routine treatment to prevent post-operative shock and acidosis, and shock from serious accidents:

Surgery of the brain where there is evidence to show that the giving of a hypertonic glucose solution will cause a marked shrinkage of the cranial contents within 10 or 15 minutes:

Thyroid toxicosis, and as a solvent for drugs administered to patients who show an intolerance to the drug when dissolved in sterile water or saline solution.

Advantages:

Glucose intravenously is prompt and definite in action. Orally or rectally it is often disturbing to the patient and uncertain in its absorption.

Description:

Glucose, dextro-glucose or dextrose, is the natural sugar of the blood. Glucose 50% (Breon) is adjusted at a minimum of pH 6.7.

Glucose (Breon) is a 50% solution of D-glucose especially purified for intravenous injection. The 20 cc ampoule contains 10 grams and the 50 cc ampoule contains 25 grams of glucose. As a result of the laboratory technic followed in its preparation, the solution is inherently free from reactions and no buffer or preservative is used or required. Such care insures a dependable, stable, sterile glucose solution.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
20 cc ampoules....	$2.40	ACQUAINT	$ 8.50	BARRACKS
50 cc ampoules....	6.00	ACQUIRE	20.00	BASHFUL
100 cc ampoules....	8.25	ALCHEMY	27.00	BIBLE

GLUCOSE 50% (Dextrose)—Cont.

Physiological Action:

A food for instant assimilation by the tissues of the body when injected intravenously. A diuretic of the first order. In concentrated form a tissue dehydrant —a stimulant to the mechanism of cell metabolism. When the available supply of glucose in the body runs low, due to carbohydrate starvation, wasting disease, pregnancy or other causes, the body begins to burn its own fats. As fats can only be completely burned in the fire of carbohydrates, the products of incomplete fat metabolism, the ketone bodies—diacetic acids—appear in the blood. The carbon dioxide combining power of the body fluids decreases and we have a condition of ketosis, or acidosis. The importance of glucose arises here, for it is the only known food substance which can be administered directly into the veins and can be immediately utilized by the heart muscle and other body tissues.

CONCENTRATIONS:

Glucose is now usually given in a 25% solution. 10% strength is the weakest that should be considered. A concentrated solution is superior because some reactions that have occurred are considered to have been due to an excess of distilled water. The hypertonic solution also appears to be more readily utilized by the body tissues with resulting promptness in neutralizing toxins and reduction of edema.

Dosage:

One gram of glucose to each 2.2 lbs. of body weight has been stated as the basis of dosage. For practical purposes, when injected at the properly slow rate, 75 grams may be given to the average patient as the initial dose, and 50 grams in subsequent doses. Three 50 cc ampoules are diluted with an equal quantity of pure distilled water to make 75 grams of a 25% solution.

The solution must be warmed to a temperature of 100° to 110° F. when it enters the vein.

RATE OF INJECTION:

Glucose can be introduced into a vein at a rate of .85 grams per kg. of body weight per hour without glycosuria or diuresis. Thus an average woman weighing 123 lbs. (56 kgs.) may receive 47.6 grams of glucose per hour.

Woodyatt and his associates have stated[1] this rate of injection may continue for six to twelve hours. "Tolerance must be regarded as a velocity, not as a weight."

Three cc of a 25% solution intravenously per minute is the rate found by Wilder and Sansum[2] to be the maximum intake for the average woman if all the glucose is to be utilized by the body. A faster rate results in immediate "spilling" of a part of the glucose into the kidneys.

A 10% solution should be given to the average patient as fast as 7.5 cc per minute since it is the amount of solid glucose absorbed in a given time and not the water that is effective.

Cautions:

It is essential that the water used for the dilution of glucose solutions be not only sterile, distilled, but that it be free from pyrogen or products of bacterial contamination.

Do not give glucose diluted in salt solution or sodium bicarbonate.

Do not neglect to keep the solution warmed during administration.

[1]Woodyatt, Sansum and Wilder, J.A.M.A. Dec. 11, 1915.
[2]Wilder and Sansum, Arch. of Int. Med., Feb., 1917.

THE INJECTION TREATMENT OF VARICOSE VEINS

Using Sodium Salicylate or Quinine-Urethane or Glucose-Chloride.

Indicated in:

Superficial, painful varicosities with or without difficulty in functioning; those complicated with ulcers and also prominent varices that are desired treated by the patient for esthetic reasons.

Contraindicated in:

Present or latent phlebitis; obstruction of deep-lying veins; arterial dysfunctions such as thrombo-angiitis obliterans and in cardiac disease.

Quinine-Urethane should not be used during pregnancy nor in individuals who are markedly hypersensitive to the drug. During menstruation injections should be recessed.

Advantages:

Many of those afflicted with varicose veins with their accompanying aching, fatigue, occasional phlebitis and loss of efficiency, will not submit to surgical interference. Most will accept intravenous treatment. In this the general anesthetic and danger of post-operative embolism are avoided, and the patient's occupation is not interrupted. The needle is reported by several to be at least equal to operation in results, and recurrences in veins treated by injections have not been observed.

Various solutions have been utilized with Sodium Salicylate and Quinine-Urethane leading the field in Europe, as confirmed by McAusland[3] who concluded that they were the solutions of choice.

Experiments in injecting animal veins and clinical experience in treating 154 cases of varicose veins has led Kern and Angle[4] of Johns Hopkins University to pronounce Glucose 50% with Sodium Chloride 30% the ideal solution for the purpose.

THE INJECTION TREATMENT OF VARICOSE VEINS—Cont.

Douthwaite, whose experience in giving over 2,000 injections has been largely gained with quinine, has written: [1]"With the exception of certain cases outlined, . . . I know of no case of varicosity of the venous system in the limbs or anal canal, no matter how severe, which will not respond to the sclerosing effect of a suitably chosen solution."

Later: [2]"With further experience, I am more than ever convinced that this treatment has earned an unassailable position in our methods of cure."

The question formerly asked in considering the injection of varicose veins was the possibility of pulmonary embolism. The almost negligible occurrence of this is shown by McPheeter's statistics of 0.00754 per cent mortality following injection treatment compared with 0.53 per cent, or about seventy times as great from surgical intervention. Following operation there is also 0.41 per cent mortality from secondary causes such as pneumonia.

Sodium Salicylate
is most positive and quicker in its sclerosing effect and is best suited to large varices of the long saphenous system. A referred pain usually occurs in the ankle immediately after injection and lasts for a minute or two.

Sodium Salicylate is supplied:
In a special package of six ampoules, each 5 cc; in the following quantities and strength solutions:

1 Ampoule 20%—White label.
3 Ampoules 30%—Buff label.
2 Ampoules 40%—Pink label.

Also in boxes of 25 ampoules, containing the three different concentrations divided in the same proportions.

Code Word		
AGAINST	Box of six, three concentrations	**$2.00**
BENEDICT	Box of twenty-five, three concentrations	**6.50**

THE INJECTION TREATMENT OF VARICOSE VEINS—Cont.

Dosage and Intervals for giving Sodium Salicylate:

The complete technic is sent with the medicaments.

The susceptibility of the patient is gauged by giving one or two cc of a 20% solution in each of several varices for the first injection. If this is tolerated without local reaction, treatment is given the next day with the 30% solution. Two cc of this are placed in each varicosed pocket. Several sites of varicosities may be attacked and a total up to 8 cc of the 30% solution may be given at a sitting. Usually, the 40% solution will later be required, and a total up to six cc may be given at a sitting. Treatments are administered at five to seven day intervals and may continue for several weeks if necessary.

It is excellent insurance, while the technic is being mastered, to have at hand a 10 cc ampoule of physiological salt solution and an extra sterilized syringe. It will prevent a slough should any of the sclerosing solution be accidently injected outside the vein, to disattach the syringe, leaving the needle in place. The extra syringe into which the salt solution is at once drawn is then attached to the needle left in situ and the salt solution injected into the same locality.

Quinine-Urethane

is adapted to peripheral injection of small and moderate size veins; a slough does not result if some of the solution is placed outside the vein; no pain accompanies the injection.

Quinine-Urethane is supplied:

In 2 cc ampoules containing

Neutral quinine hydrochloride	0.266 gms. (approx. 4 grs.)
Urethane	0.133 gms. (approx. 2 grs.)

Box of 12 ampoules, **$ 1.75** Code Word DEPLUME
Box of 100 ampoules, **13.50** Code word ENCHANT

THE INJECTION TREATMENT OF VARICOSE VEINS—Cont.

Dosage and Intervals for giving Quinine-Urethane:

Not more than 1 cc of the solution is given at the first administration with ½ to 1 cc to a varix. A total of not more than 7 cc may be given at subsequent sittings. Individual veins differ in their reaction to the sclerosing fluid, and this difference is not wholly dependent on their size or the amount of blood in them at time of injection. The amount of solution required in each dilatation will need to be gauged by the results from the initial and early injections.

Intervals of four to seven days elapse between treatments, and the two legs are dealt with alternately.

Glucose-Chloride

is reported practically free of pain when injected in the vein. No slough or abscess results, if some of the solution is accidentally placed in the tissues. No veins have failed to be obliterated in treatment with it, although some require several injections.

Glucose-Chloride is supplied:

in 10 cc ampoules containing

Glucose 50%
Sodium Chloride 30%

Box of 6 ampoules **$2.00** Code Word ALDER
Box of 25 ampoules **6.25** Code Word BEWITCH

Dosage and intervals for giving Glucose-Chloride:

When the varices are in the lower leg only, injections are begun in the most prominent protrusion of the most distal varicosity. If the condition extends up the

THE INJECTION TREATMENT OF VARICOSE VEINS—Cont.

thigh, the first injections are made just below the knee to close the main channel. This is necessary to make the lower injections effective.

From 2 cc to 10 cc may be placed in a single varix depending upon its size. Not more than 20 cc are injected at one sitting.

Physiological Action:

The injections do not produce immediate clotting of the blood in the varix. Sodium Salicylate, in vitro, is shown, in fact, to retard coagulation. The effect is an irritation of the endothelium and vein wall—a chemosis of the intima. This is followed by the deposit of fibrin which forms firm adhesions to the walls of the vein. Dissections of portions of veins treated by the method show that the chemical thrombi cling strongly to the walls of the vessel which are permeated by a bloody gelatinous mass. There is therefore no fear of embolism because the clotting eventually occurring is rooted in the wall of the vein.

A further effect three or four days after the injection is reddening of the skin along the course of the vein treated, with some swelling and slight tenderness to the touch. Later the vein shrinks and becomes a cord of fibrous tissue.

[1]The Injec. Treat. of Var. Veins (Pref. 1st Ed.).
[2]Ibid. (Pref. 2d Ed.).
[3]McAusland; British Med. Jour., Feb. 16, '29.
[4]Kern and Angle; J.A.M.A., 93:8, 1929.


George A. Breon & Company, Inc

FORMOTONE

Indications:

Gonorrhea, cystitis, and other infections of the urinary tract.

Contraindications:

Acute and chronic nephritis.

Advantages:

Hexamethylenamine was used by mouth for many years in infections of the urinary tract, but because of indifferent results fell into more or less disuse. Administration of the drug was put upon a new basis in 1923 following a report by Dr. Edwin S. Cooke of a series of cases in which the drug was given intravenously at the Philadelphia General Hospital. This work indicated that hexamethylenamine may be employed with impunity in both acute and chronic cases; that the intravenous route is the method of choice, and that small doses are frequently sufficient when so administered.

Description:

Formotone is a sterile solution of hexamethylenamine now designated methenamine in the U. S. P., X.

How Supplied:

It is prepared in four strengths, each in a 5 cc ampoule.

		Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
3¾	gr. (0.243 gm.) .	**$1.00**	ACCORD	**$3.75**	BANANA
7	gr. (0.454 gm.) .	**1.15**	ACCOUNT	**4.00**	BANNER
15	gr. (0.972 gm.) .	**1.20**	ACCUSE	**4.25**	BANQUET
31	gr. (2.0 gm.) .	**1.25**	ACCUSTOM	**4.75**	BANTAM

FORMOTONE—Cont.

Physiological Action:

Antiseptic and germicidal. It is therapeutically active in an acid medium such as the urine, explaining its beneficial effect in pathological conditions of the genito-urinary tract. In an acid urine it liberates formaldehyde which prevents the growth of bacteria.

Therapeutic Notes With Doses and Interval:

Physicians have met with exceptional success in the treatment of the conditions resulting from gonorrheal infections, especially chronic cases. It may be used alone or as an adjunct to other treatment, depending on the individual case.

It has been demonstrated that methenamine may be given intravenously without harmful results.

No reaction has ever been reported to us from the use of Formotone intravenously.

If the urine is not normally acid it should be rendered so during the administration of Formotone by giving acid sodium phosphate.

GONORRHEAL INFECTIONS

All gonorrheal infections require treatment locally at their portal of entry whenever possible and in addition the administration of Formotone intravenously is indicated. Formotone will inhibit the growth of the gonococcus, thereby materially enhancing the possibility of prompt relief.

Dose and Interval:

The introductory dose may be 3¾ grs. (0.25 gm) or 7 gr. (0.5 gm). This initial dose to be repeated

FORMOTONE—Cont.

in 12 to 24 hours and followed by doses of 7 grs. (0.5 gm) to 31 grs. (2.0 gm) depending upon the results obtained. The interval for the larger doses is from 1 to 2 days and a course of treatment should not extend over a 2 weeks' period.

At the end of any 2 weeks' period if the condition is not entirely alleviated it is best to discontinue the Formotone treatment for a period of 7 to 10 days, during which time instillations of Crecamphodine or other local treatment will be continued.

OTHER INFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT

Staphylococci, colon bacilli, and other organisms causing infections in the urinary tract can in many cases be successfully treated with Formotone and local measures, such as the instillation of Crecamphodine in the urethra or its application by vaginal tampon. In those cases where the causative agent is Gram-positive bacteria such as various staphylococci and streptococci, it may be a decided advantage to use Gentian Violet (Breon) intravenously.

In Prevention and Relief of Post-Operative Simple Urinary Retention

Formotone, 31 grs. (40%) is given in post-operative cases when it is thought that urine will be retained, and after catheterization to prevent further necessity. It is contra-indicated in nephritis; after operation upon the bladder, and when there is any mechanical obstruction to the urinary tract, such as stricture.

FORMOTONE—Cont.

Advantages:

This treatment is important partly in view of the discomfort that the passing of the catheter causes the patient, but especially because the catheter is the most prevalent factor in producing cystitis as a result of trauma and the carrying to the bladder of organisms that are always present in the urethra of bedridden patients.

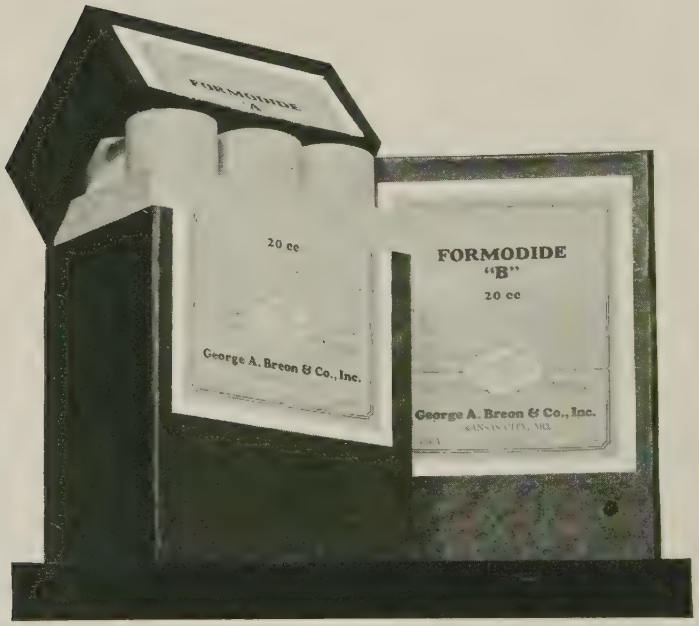
A. E. Baker, Jr., collected a series of 100 consecutive cases in which methenamine was not used and a series of 50 which received intravenous injections of the drug. The latter were ones on which abdominal, perineal, and rectal operations had been performed. Of the series not receiving methenamine, 59% required catheterization and the catheter was passed 304 times. Of the cases receiving methenamine, 8% required catheterization and the catheter was passed only 16 times (on basis of 100 cases).

Physiological Action:

Retention is caused by toxic substances inhibiting the motor nerves to the longitudinal muscles of the bladder or to a cramp of the sphincter muscle. Formotone in 31 grain strength is sufficient to slightly irritate the atonic bladder wall by the formation of formaldehyde which activates vesicle peristalsis. This in turn produces spontaneous micturition.

Dose:

Contents of one 5 cc ampoule of Formotone 31 grs. is given intravenously about two hours after operation. If in exceptional cases this is ineffectual 10 cc may be given the following day.


FORMODIDE
"A"
20 cc
George A. Breon & Co., Inc.
FORMODIDE
"B"
20 cc
George A. Breon & Co., Inc.

FORMODIDE

Indications:

Cystitis, epididmyitis, orchitis, pyelitis, and toxemias.

Contraindications:

Acute and chronic nephritis.

Advantages:

Methenamine with sodium iodide has been found extremely effective in the treatment of many infections of the urinary tract, especially those caused by the gonococcus. Formodide intravenously exerts a therapeutic effect which is rarely secured by the oral administration of the drugs it contains. It is easy to administer and should be tried in the treatment of any of the acute and chronic gonorrheal complications.

Helmholtz and Field of the Mayo Clinic carried out a series of experiments upon rabbits. They found in the dosages used, methenamine was superior to mercurochrome and hexylresorcinal as a urinary antiseptic in cases of infection produced by staphlococcus albus and the colon bacillus. It is more active in staphylococcus than in colon bacillus infections.[1]

Description:

Formodide is a sterile solution of methenamine and sodium iodide. It is offered to the medical profession in response to a demand from physicians who have used both Sodium Iodide and Formotone with success in genito-urinary diseases. Many such cases may be successfully treated intravenously with Formodide, thus relieving the necessity of administering additional injections. This will vary with the indi-

[1]Journal of Urology, April, '26.

FORMODIDE—Cont.

vidual case, and whether or not it will be better to alternate Formotone and Sodium Iodide or to administer Formodide, should be determined by the attending physician.

How Supplied:

Formodide is prepared in two strengths, each in a 20 cc ampoule.

Formodide "A" contains in each 20 cc ampoule:

Methenamine	7 grs. (0.454 gm)
Sodium Iodide	15.5 grs. (1.0 gm)

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
Formodide "A"	$3.00	ACCIDENT	$8.00	BALMORAL

Formodide "B" contains in each 20 cc ampoule:

Methenamine	15.5 grs. (1.0 gm)
Sodium Iodide	31 grs. (2.0 gm)

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
Formodide "B"	$4.00	ACCLAIM	$10.75	BAMBOO

Physiological Action:

Antiseptic and germicidal; especially in the presence of an acid urine. Aids absorption of abnormal fibrous tissue.

Therapeutic Notes with Dosage and Interval:

In cystitis, epididymitis, orchitis, pyelitis and toxemias, Formodide "A" is given, if practicable, for two or three injections. Subsequent injections may consist of Formodide "B" at 24-hour intervals, until therapeutic effect is obtained. After effect, it is advisable to continue treatment with Formodide "B" at 3-day intervals for a total period of two weeks.

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE

Indications:

Metallic poisoning and accumulations:

Those of arsenic, lead, mercury, and zinc. As antidote for reactions and perivascular infiltrations following administration of the arsphenamines.

Treatment of certain cases of dermatitis, eczema, erythema, furunculosis, strophulus, and urticaria.

Advantages:

An easily administered, effective drug in the treatment of the various metallic poisonings, offering in many heretofore hopeless conditions a life saving remedy. As a matter of insurance Sodium Thiosulphate (Breon) should be in the emergency kit, on the supply shelves of every doctor's office as well as in the drug room of the hospital.

Description:

Sodium Thiosulphate (sodium hyposulphate).

Oblong ampoules containing 1 gram of the drug in powder form, especially prepared, purified and sterilized, are made available. The contents are dissolved in 10 cc of sterile distilled water shortly before injection. This is considered to give the most active effect. If sterile distilled water is not on hand it should be ordered for use with the ampoules of Sodium Thiosulphate, Powder. However some physicians prefer a ready prepared solution which requires no further dissolving. For their use we supply the solution complete, in 10 cc ampoules containing 1 gram (15½ grs.)

How Supplied:

IN STERILE SOLUTION.

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
10 cc ampoules.....	**$2.50**	AGED	**$8.35**	BENUMB

IN STERILE POWDER

Oblong ampoules....	**2.00**	AGENCY	**6.65**	BENGAL

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE—Cont.

Physiological Action:

Sodium Thiosulphate protects the kidneys from the toxic products of metals and from toxic protein radicals. There is disagreement as to whether this is done through rapid elimination or because elimination is retarded and the toxins slowly released.

Dose and Interval:

Contents of one 10 cc ampoule given intravenously daily for ten days.

ECZEMA AND OTHER SKIN CONDITIONS

Dennie and McBride, and others showed that edema accompanies many cases of dermatitis and dermatitis exfoliative after the use of arsenicals. When Sodium Thiosulphate is consistently administered in these cases the excretion of arsenic is increased, the edema disappears and the skin soon tends to become normal. This lead to its use in other skin conditions. Eczema characterized by edema or "oozing" and itching has been resistant to treatment and its tendency to recur has made it difficult to promise lasting relief. Binford Throne and associates concluded that edema is due to a disturbance of the carbohydrate and chloride content of the blood, these substances having been deposited in the cutaneous layers in an effort to restore osmotic balance. In most such cases it has been found that the chlorides in the body are very low and the sugar content very high, although in a few the contrary is true. Observation indicates that the itching is associated with the deposit of sugars and the edema with salts.

In a series of 104 severe cases which had not responded to other treatment more than 80 per cent gave a prompt and satisfactory response to Sodium Thiosulphate intravenously. Disappearance of the edema is followed in a few days by desquamation of the skin. It is believed that Sodium Thiosulphate causes stim-

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE—Cont.

uli to act upon the autonomic nervous system which relieves the physiological imbalance that has existed. Upon relief of the imbalance, inflammation and edema subside and the congestion and infiltration of the skin layers disappear.

Other skin diseases of varied names, but all of edematous and pruritic nature seem to respond equally well.

Dose and Intervals:

Good results have come from 0.5 gm., of the drug given every second day. As a gradual withdrawal of the fluids from the subcutaneous cells is desirable it is thought best not to exceed this dosage. The patient usually responds after four or five injections, sometimes less. An average of twelve should be given.

Local applications to alleviate the discomfort are often desirable. Eczema Lotion (Breon) described elsewhere in this book is prepared for that purpose.

Diet:

To avoid a recurrence of the symptoms the diet will require attention. Throne and his co-workers limit both the carbohydrate and chloride intake. They allow plenty of vegetables with the exception of beets, rice, beans and potatoes.

Therapeutic Notes with Dosage and Intervals:

IN METALLIC POISONING

Sodium Thiosulphate intravenously tends to protect the tissues and kidneys from the damaging effects of toxic doses of arsenicals and possibly aids in their elimination. It is also used in mercury, lead and bismuth poisoning, whether taken into the system for suicidal purposes or accumulated through therapeutic use with or without symptoms but with less decisive effects.

The dosage depends upon the severity of the poisoning.

General:

Severe cases should receive, in general, two to four 10 cc injections daily for the first five or more days;

SODIUM THIOSULPHATE—Cont.

then 10 cc daily until the desired effect is accomplished.

Mercury:

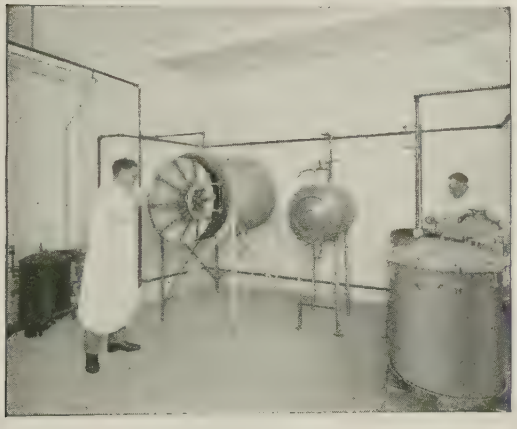
When mercury has been swallowed the mode of antidotal treatment is:

1. Wash out stomach with an ounce of sodium thiosulphate in one pint of water (photographer's grade of sodium hyposulphate will do for this purpose).
2. Follow at once with intravenous injection of 10 cc of Sodium Thiosulphate (Breon). The ampoule containing 1 gram of chemically pure powder may be dissolved in 10 cc of Sterile Distilled Water or the 10 cc Solution of Sodium Thiosulphate ready for injection, may be given.
3. Repeat the dose in 4 and in 8 hours and once or twice daily, until the clinical symptoms have disappeared and no mercury is found in the excreta.
4. After the first washing of the stomach another ounce of sodium thiosulphate dissolved in one pint of water should be taken by mouth and allowed to remain in the stomach.

ACCUMULATIONS OF METALLIC DRUGS

In some cases which have previously received syphilitic treatment, it is impossible to obtain further remedial effect from arsenic, mercury and bismuth. This is probably because the drug has become deposited in the tissue cells and has lost its therapeutic qualities. Certain physicians who treat a large number of cases make it a practice in patients of this type to interrupt all antisyphilitic treatment and to administer Sodium Thiosulphate intravenously for a short time. Treatment with arsenic, mercury or bismuth is then resumed.

The Sodium Thiosulphate so used eliminates the old drugs and prepares the cells for further absorption of the active antisyphilitics.



This shows the battery of autoclaves in which those solutions that are appropriately sterilized by steam pressure are placed and subjected to live steam for the required time.

STERILIZING AMPOULES

Finished ampoules are here inspected, labelled and boxed.



AMPOULE INSPECTION AND PACKING

NEOARSPHENAMINE—(Squibb)

Neoarsphenamine is the most widely used anti-syphilitic agent because most consider it to have the greatest killing power against the spirochaeta pallida, aside from the original arsphenamine which had to be alkalinized by the user. This point, however, is disputed. Its maximum effect is exerted in 24 hours, which permits frequent injections. Arsenic content 18% to 20%.

Dosage:

In general, treatment for men consists of a toleration dose of 0.3 gm., subsequent injections of 0.45 to 0.75 gms. at five-day intervals to the number of about 15 doses.

For abortive treatment the toleration dose is dispensed with and 0.75 gms. to 0.9 gm. doses are given men, while women receive 0.6 gm.

How Supplied:

		Code Word
0.15 gm. ampoule, each	$0.55	ASHORE
0.3 gm. ampoule, each	.60	ASIDE
0.45 gm. ampoule, each	.70	ASLEEP
0.6 gm. ampoule, each	.80	ASPECT
0.75 gm. ampoule, each	.90	ASSAY
0.9 gm. ampoule, each	1.00	ASSEMBLE
3.0 gm. ampoule, each	1.80	ASSET
4.5 gm. ampoule, each	2.40	ASSIGN

10% discount on 10 ampoules or more, assorted sizes if desired.

A special package of 10 ampoules Neoarsphenamine with 10 ampoules 10 cc Triple Distilled Water (Breon) is $1.00 additional for the water.

SULPHARSPHENAMINE—(Squibb)

Sulpharsphenamine is a more stable arsenical than previous compounds and is less toxic to the host. It may be and is preferably injected intramuscularly to give a prolonged action which prevents reactions from rapid breakdown of spirochetal matter.

It is of special value in treatment of neurosyphilis and of children.

Dosage:

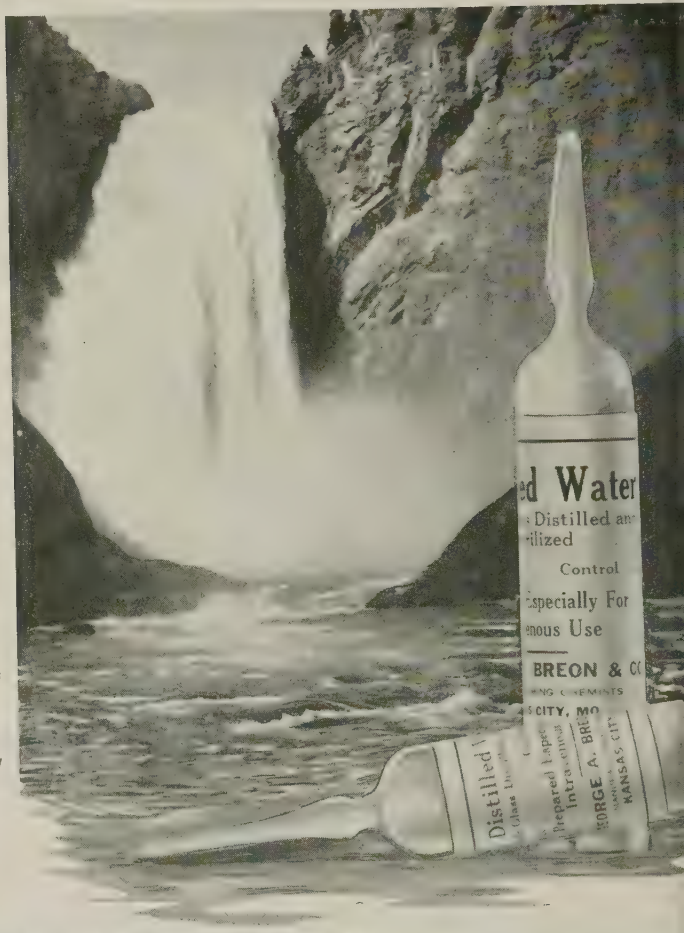
Each patient should receive individual consideration, but the usual initial dose for men is 0.3 gm. followed by 0.6 to 0.9 gm. at 7-day intervals until about 15 injections have been given. In women an initial injection of 0.2 gm. with subsequent doses of 0.4 to 0.6 gms. For infants, the dose is 0.1 gm. Children over 1 year, 0.1 gm., to each 15 pounds of child's weight.

How Supplied:

		Code Word
0.1 gm. ampoule, each	$0.55	ATHLETE
0.2 gm. ampoule, each	.60	ATTAIN
0.3 gm. ampoule, each	.65	ATTEMPT
0.4 gm. ampoule, each	.70	ATTIRE
0.5 gm. ampoule, each	.75	ATTORNEY
0.6 gm. ampoule, each	.80	ATTRACT
0.9 gm. ampoule, each	1.00	AUCTION
3.0 gm. ampoule, each	1.80	AUDIBLE

10% discount on 10 ampoules or more, assorted sizes if desired.

A special package of 10 ampoules Sulpharsphenamine with 10 ampoules 5 cc Triple Distilled Water (Breon) is 75c additional for the water.



For grandeur the waters of the Yellowstone; for purity Distilled Water (Breon).

TRIPLE DISTILLED WATER

Every physician should have a supply of triple distilled water in handy ampoule form on hand at all times. It is often necessary to give injections at homes or in the case of accidents in places where pure water is unobtainable.

By having triple distilled water in handy ampoule form, a physician may make an injection at any time or place, with the knowledge that the solution he gives is absolutely pure. It has been said that more unpleasant consequences in the use of sterile solutions has been due to unfit distilled water than from any other cause.

Triple Distilled Water (Breon) is so distilled that all gases and foreign substances, including those from bacterial contamination, are removed. It is ampouled under the most careful technic, sealed and sterilized under pressure. Control tests, including chemical and bacteriological, are made before packaging.

As the water is kept sealed in chemically resistant glass ampoules it remains pure for any length of time and is always ready for instant administration. These ampoules are packed six to a box, each one in a separate container. One, two or more may be carried in a bag with little danger of breakage.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
5 cc ampoules	$0.75	AGHAST	$2.50	BEQUEATH
10 cc ampoules	1.15	AGITATE	4.00	BESIEGE
20 cc ampoules	1.85	AGONY	6.00	BESTOW
50 cc ampoules	2.75	AHEAD	8.35	BEDLAM
100 cc ampoules	4.50	ALCOVE	15.50	BIGAMY


20 cc
George A. Breon & Co., Inc.
KANSAS CITY, MO
New York
Chicago
MER-SODIDE

MER-SODIDE

Indications:

As an effective interval treatment in all stages of syphilis. Particularly recommended in late syphilis and where patients show an intolerance to arsenic, or when the latter is ineffective.

Contraindications:

If there is disease of the kidneys, not of syphilitic origin, Mer-Sodide should be used with care or not at all, depending on the extent of damage to the kidney function.

Frequent urinalyses should be made during the administration of any mercurial preparation. Where administered to patients who exhibit preexisting albumin and casts, with fair kidney function, a urinalysis should be made before the second injection. If the albumin and casts are of the same amount or less, continue Mer-Sodide; if increased, it may be best to use some other antiluetic agent.

Advantages:

Mer-Sodide brings against the disease its two old and tried antagonists—mercury for its direct germicidal action upon the spirochetes and sodium iodide to force the organisms into the range of the spirocheticidal power of the mercury. The iodide content is also required in all but the earliest cases, for its salutary systemic effect and to act as a prophylactic of third stage lesions. The use of Mer-Sodide is the acme of convenience. No dissolving and no alkalinizing is required, the solution is ready for use.

With Mer-Sodide there is certainty of absorption. There is a rapid therapeutic effect. Not a serious accident has been reported. There is no pain to speak of from the injection. When mercury is to be given intravenously, Mer-Sodide should be the solution of choice because of the greater dilution of the mercury. All forms of the drug have a degenerating tendency

MER-SODIDE—Cont.

upon the system and a tendency to irritate and harden the vein wall near the site of injection. In Mer-Sodide these tendencies have been reduced to the minimum. One advantage of Mer-Sodide over other mercurial preparations for intravenous use is that it does not cause stomatitis, enteritis, and other untoward effects. When the suggestions for its administration are followed, satisfaction results in a high percentage of cases.

Description:

Each 20 cc ampoule contains:

Mercury Oxycyanide	1-6 gr.	(0.011 gm.)
Sodium Iodide	31 grs.	(2.0 gm.)

Each 10 cc ampoule contains:

Mercury Oxycyanide	1-8 gr.	(0.008 gm.)
Sodium Iodide	15.5 grs.	(1.0 gm.)

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
20 cc ampoules	**$4.00**	ADJACENT	**$10.75**	BEAVER
10 cc ampoules	**2.50**	ADJOURN	**8.00**	BECALM

Physiological Action:

Essentially that of mercury and the iodides, but more intensive, prompt and dependable by reason of its direct entrance into the blood stream. Mercury is the one drug that all authorities agree has a direct toxic action upon the spirochete pallida. It should not be allowed to accumulate. The sodium iodide takes charge of this feature and causes the elimination of the mercury with reasonable promptness.

Therapeutic Notes:

Modern treatment of primary syphilis requires that the arsphenamines be reinforced by one or more of the other anti-syphilitics. Then there are the cases that

MER-SODIDE—Cont.

will not tolerate the arsphenamines or in which they are ineffective.

Mer-Sodide permits this needed reinforcement to be given in a most convenient and competent form. It is recommended as an interval treatment between courses of the arsphenamines. It has also given improved and more thorough relief when administered in alternate injections with the arsphenamines and no untoward by-effects have been observed.

In tertiary cases the treponema are prone to intrench themselves in fibrous tissues not freely sharing in the circulation. It is desirable to promote the disintegration of dead cellular matter and disease exudates so that the organisms may be exposed to the action of mercury and arsphenamine and destroyed.

Almost equally important—clinicians wish to raise the defensive means of the body itself by stimulating all living protoplasm. This is the work that the iodides from the earliest history of syphilis, have been prepared to do.

Dose and Interval:

Initial dose 10 cc.

In cases demanding intensive treatment Mer-Sodide may be safely given in 20 cc doses daily for a period of 10 days. Following such an intensive course the 10 cc ampoule may be given at 2 to 3 day intervals and the 20 cc ampoules at 3 to 4 day intervals until 18 or 24 doses have been given during any one course.

Caution:

Mer-Sodide should be injected very slowly. A rate as slow as 1 cc per minute is desirable. When so injected the tendency of mercury to cause induration of the vein wall near the site of injection is largely or wholly overcome.



ARSENO-MER-SODIDE

Indications:

Syphilis. Where a tonic effect is desired in conjunction with the antiluetic properties of mercury and iodide.

Contraindications:

Acute or chronic nephritis not of syphilitic origin is a relative or absolute contraindication depending on the degree of damage to the kidney function. Also where a patient shows an intolerance for arsenic.

Advantages:

The toxicity of mercury to the spirochete pallida, with the salutary systemic effect of the iodides, and in addition the alterative value of arsenic which when given in the form of dimethylarsenate tends to increase the patient's appetite and feeling of well being. Some physicians have noted that during the administration of mercury their patients have a lowered vitality and lose weight. Because of this fact, they use Arseno-Mer-Sodide to improve the nutrition and general body tone, with satisfying results.

Description:

Each 20 cc ampoule contains:

Sodium Dimethylarsenate	22.5 grs. (1.458 gm.)
Mercury Oxycyanide	1-8 gr. (0.008 gm.)
Sodium Iodide	15 grs. (0.972 gm.)

The 10 cc ampoule contains just one-half the above amount of drugs. It is intended for the treatment of those having a limited tolerance for the constituents.

ARSENO-MER-SODIDE—Cont.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
20 cc ampoules.....	**$4.50**	ABSTAIN	**$12.00**	BACKWARD
10 cc ampoules.....	**3.00**	ABSTRUSE	**8.50**	BADGE

Physiological Action:

A spirillicide; favors nutrition and reduces induration.

Therapeutic Notes:

Arseno-Mer-Sodide should be used as an interval treatment in primary and secondary syphilis in conjunction with other antiluetic drugs. It is especially effective in late secondary and tertiary cases.

Having the triple properties of a pentavalent arsenic, mercury, and iodide in a ready and convenient form for administration, Arseno-Mer-Sodide is a favorite among many physicians for the treatment of the type of cases described.

Dose and Interval:

The initial injection should consist of 10 cc of the solution. Subsequent doses 20 cc at two to four day intervals depending upon the severity of the patient's symptoms and improvement under treatment. Twelve to twenty-four doses should constitute any single course of treatment.

Injection should be made as slowly as 1 cc per minute.

MERCURY OXYCYANIDE

Indication:

Syphilis: especially where there is an intolerance to arsenic or bismuth.

Contraindications:

Where the veins are small and few are accessible Mercury in any form has a tendency to harden the vein walls.

Caution:

All solutions containing mercury should be given slowly; rate not faster than 1 cc per minute.

Advantages:

Mercury is undoubtedly the oldest and most widely used drug in the treatment of syphilis. It is the only drug that has the distinction of being credited by all authorities as having a direct toxic action upon the spirochete.

Mercury is more easily administered intravenously than by inunction and there is no pain connected with the injection. Results are more prompt and uniform by this method than by oral or intramuscular administration.

Mercury Oxycyanide is recommended for use where there is an intolerance to iodine or arsenic. Otherwise we believe better results will be secured in cases of syphilis by intravenous administration of Mer-Sodide or Arseno-Mer-Sodide.

MERCURY OXYCYANIDE—Cont.

Description:

Each ampoule contains 5 cc Mercury Oxycyanide of Reagent Quality with triple distilled water.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
1/8 grain (8 mgms.) . . .	$1.00	ADEPT	$3.75	BEASTLY
1/6 grain (11 mgms.) . . .	1.10	ADHERE	4.00	BEATEN
1/4 grain (16 mgms.) . . .	1.25	ADHESION	4.20	BEAUTIFY

Therapeutic Notes with Dosage and Interval:

All forms of mercury have a more or less degenerative effect on the system. These, however, have been reduced to a minimum in Mercury Oxycyanide and while it is just as effective as other forms of mercury, it is less toxic to man. It is less irritant to the walls of the veins than other forms of mercury and by administering this form intravenously the patient may be given an intensive mercurial treatment.

Some physicians prefer to give this form of mercurial treatment daily over a period of three or four weeks. Others find it as therapeutically effective when administered every second or third day.

The ampoule containing 1/4 grain is the most popular. The average course consists of 18 to 24 ampoules. Mercury Oxycyanide may be used as an interval treatment between the arsphenamines or bismuth; also as an alternative drug with the arsphenamines.



Section of

INTRAMUSCULAR *and* SUBCUTANEOUS MEDICATION

TECHNIC OF INTRAMUSCULAR MEDICATION

Intramuscular medication results in more rapid absorption than subcutaneous, but is, of course, slower in its effect than intravenous. If the substance for injection is not irritating to the tissues this method may be employed where intravenous medication is impracticable.

Intramuscular medication, like intravenous medication, has some distinct advantages. The amount of drug given is definite, it provides for a slow systemic absorption which is often desirable. The patient is compelled to keep in touch with his physician and it encourages patients to keep up their treatments for longer periods, much longer than when remedies are self-administered.

Equipment:

Syringes: 1, 2 cc all-glass Luer type syringe.
1, 5 cc all-glass Luer type syringe.

Needles: 3, 22 or 20-gauge 1½-inch length.
3, 19 or 18-gauge 1¾ or 2-inch length.

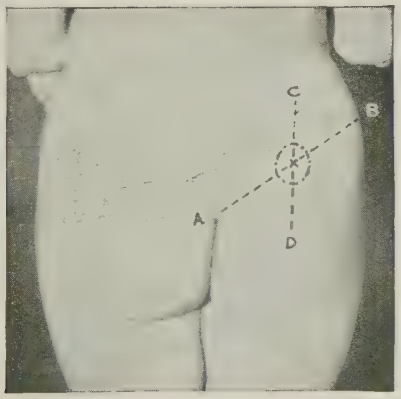
The needle is to be selected according to the type of buttock.

The bevel of the needle should be sharpened to a spear point. Do not use a needle with a wire edge—it tears. It is well to examine the needle to be used for possible defects before sterilizing. Secure attachment of the canula to the butt should be noted and the canula's strength tested by pressure between the fingers. Stainless steel needles are the best for deep intramuscular injections because the possibility of their breaking is remote.

Site of Injection:

Stress must be laid on the location of the injection because serious accidents may arise through the traumatism of blood vessels or of the sciatic nerve. If a heavy solution, such as a mercurial oil, is injected into a blood vessel there is danger of pulmonary embolism. Bismuth always, and mercury when given intramus-

cularly, are injected into the gluteus maximus. Others, such as the cacodylates, the irons and the gland extracts, are usually, for convenience, placed in the deltoid. Muscles such as those in the scapular region may also be utilized.



SITE OF INJECTIONS IN THE GLUTEAL MUSCLES.

The proper site for an injection in the gluteal muscles is described as follows:

On the middle of a line A-B, which joins the top of the intergluteal crease and the anterior-superior iliac spine, a perpendicular line, C-D is drawn. With the point of intersection as a center, a circle with a diameter of 3 cm. or an inch is described. All injections should be made within the limits of this circle. Alternate buttocks are utilized and exact previous sites of entrance avoided.

Sterilization of Injection Site and Equipment:

The selected site of injection should be sterilized with 70% alcohol.

The syringe and needle should be sterilized by boiling and kept in the warm water until used. A warm syringe and needle prevents coagulation of oily or thick based substances and aids in their easy administration.

The Drug:

Whatever the medicament selected for administration, it should be warmed to body temperature and put into a homogeneous mixture. Place the ampoule in water at 110 degrees fahrenheit for five minutes and shake the amopule well before opening.

To Fill Syringe:

File neck of ampoule with file supplied in each package and with a tap on the neck the ampoule is opened. Place needle, which has been previously attached to syringe, into ampoule and draw back the plunger. Expel the air in syringe except that it is well to leave a small bubble at the top of the syringe which will follow and clear the canula of the needle of the last drop of fluid. It will then not be deposited in the subcutaneous tissue as the needle is withdrawn, and perhaps irritate. For the same reason the needle should be wiped upon sterile gauze before inserting in the muscles.

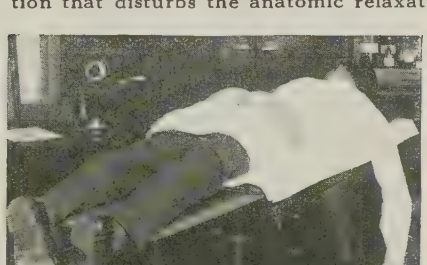
Position of Patient:

Injections into the buttocks are best given with the patient prone on a table. Other positions induce tenseness of the tissues, which may allow leakage of the injected substance along the needle tract and makes a careful estimation of the depth of tissue difficult.

After the patient assumes the prone position, relaxation should be complete.

The arms are dropped over the sides of the table; legs are placed in a position of moderate internal rotation, "toed in." If patients keep the heels together as they will do if not prevented, a dimpling of the

lower outer quadrant of the buttocks occurs—a position that disturbs the anatomic relaxation.



POSITION FOR INJECTION IN GLUTEAL MUSCLES. BODY PRONE AND RELAXED: TOES TURNED INWARD.

The Injection:

1. Place the left hand flat on the buttock and with moderate pressure draw downward toward the patient's heel, thus slightly shifting the skin and flattening and fixing the tissues.
2. The needle is introduced swiftly but with firm control at an angle of about 20 degrees from the vertical. While inserting the needle through the tissues, press with the index finger against the piston just above the barrel to prevent the piston from descending and forcing some of the medicament into the superficial and fatty tissues.
3. Hold the syringe with needle attached in position and draw back upon the barrel for 10 seconds. If blood should appear in syringe it is an indication that a vessel has been entered. If this occurs the needle must be withdrawn and reinserted in another location. Inject drug slowly.
4. When contents of syringe have been injected, withdraw needle quickly. The left hand pushes the skin upward to its normal position which serves as a valve to help prevent leakage.

5. At once apply over the site of the injection, cotton or gauze moistened with 70% alcohol, using some pressure and light massage for a few moments. A little collodion may be placed over the puncture to serve as a dressing against soil.

If during injection the patient for no evident reason coughs, withdraw needle at once, because the drug has possibly entered a vessel, has traveled to the lung and caused an embolus. These emboli usually resolve without any serious consequences.

Occasionally painful nodular areas result which may even be thought to be abscesses. But hot applications frequently applied will relieve all pain and soreness. If one of these areas should soften and point to the skin, when fluctuation is noted aspirate with a syringe and needle, thereby avoiding any surgical interference.

When Injecting Heavy Preparations:

Heavy and viscid preparations like bismuth and mercury in oil, require certain refinements of technic to insure satisfactory injection and absorption.

The suspension is drawn into the syringe through an 18 gauge, the largest calibre needle. This is then removed and another needle with which the injection is made is affixed to the syringe.

In removing the latter needle from the sterilizer, the water within the lumen is retained there by keeping the needle in a horizontal position until the needle is placed on the syringe. This permits verification that

the lumen of the needle is open, as a slight pressure should be enough to start the water.

This needle being free on the outside of bismuth, or other drug, there will be no trail of the drug left along the track of the needle as it is inserted. When the syringe is emptied it is done slowly to avoid bruising the tissues and to prevent forcing any of the drug backwards into the superficial tissues where it does not have the best chance to be absorbed. The drug must not be deposited in fat.

The site is massaged immediately after the needle is withdrawn and alcohol has been applied. The patient is instructed to also massage the locality daily or oftener. The fingers, not the tips alone, are used and the action should be firm but not rough.

Intramuscular Medication in Infants and Children

is the same as described above for adults. However, the dose of the drug is adjusted to weight or age of the child.

MERCURY SALICYLATE
With Quinine and Urea

Indications:

SYPHILIS

Locally non-irritant and does not cause stomatitis, due to low solubility and slow absorption. Painfulness of intramuscular injections is reduced to a minimum in Mercury Salicylate (Breon) by the inclusion of 1% quinine and urea. Contains approximately 60 per cent metallic mercury.

Dose: Contents of one ampoule injected every 5 to 7 days.

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
2 grains (0.130 gm.), 1 cc.	**$1.30**	DEBATE	**$ 8.50**	ELECTED
3 grains (0.194 gm.), 1 cc.	**1.60**	DELUDED	**12.00**	ELEGANCE

MERCURY BICHLORIDE IN OIL

Indications:

SYPHILIS

The most potent of the different forms of mercury for intramuscular use, since it contains a greater amount of metallic mercury—approximately 73%. The vegetable oil vehicle serves to regulate to a slow and uniform absorption.

Dose: Contents of one ampoule every 6 or 7 days.

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
1/6 grain(11 mgms.), 1 cc.	**$1.30**	DEBARK	**$8.50**	ELDER

MERCURIC IODIDE, RED, IN ALMOND OIL
(Mercury Biniodide)

Particularly designed for advanced and obstinate cases of syphilis and those with rheumatoid pains and where the bones are involved.

Being soluble and readily absorbed it can be given intramuscularly with very little discomfort. Contains approximately 44 per cent metallic mercury.

Dose: Contents of one ampoule every 3 to 5 days.

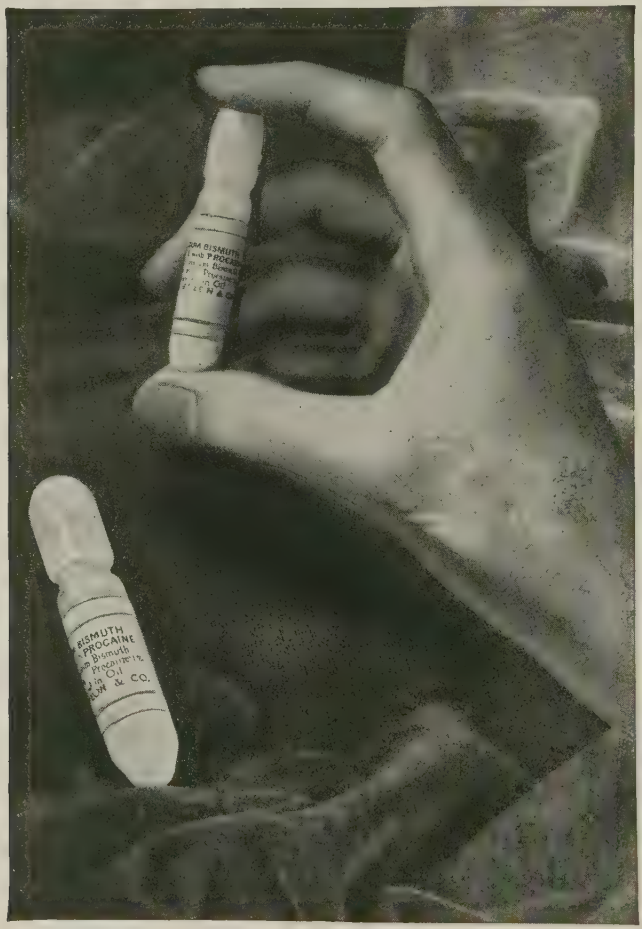
	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
1/6 grain(11 mgms.), 1 cc.	**$1.00**	DEAFEN	**$7.50**	ELBOW



PRESIDENT'S OFFICE



OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR


BISMUTH
PROCAINE
Bismuth
Procaine
Oil
& CO.

POTASSIUM-SODIUM BISMUTH TARTRATE
With Procaine (Breon)

Indications:

SYPHILIS

1. In all the different stages but especially in cases intolerant or resistant to arsphenamines.
2. As a supplementary treatment to arsphenamines.
3. For the rapid cicatrization of ulcerated lesions and hypertrophic papules.

Contraindications:

1. Should not be used to the exclusion of the arsphenamines in early syphilis.
2. Patients with pronounced nephritis should not receive bismuth treatment.
3. If mouth is unhygienic, oral condition should be made aseptic before bismuth is given.

Caution:

1. A fetid breath and the blue line on the gingival margin of the gums are early signs of approaching toxicity. In those with false teeth the same sign is evidenced by the blue-brown spots on the sides or roof of the mouth. If they appear, a lengthening of the intervals is called for or cessation of treatment. Later symptoms of toxicity are stomatitis, diarrhea and albuminuria, which may be corrected by Sodium Thiosulphate (Breon) given intravenously.
2. Care should be exercised not to permit leakage into blood stream.

Advantages:

Potassium-Sodium Bismuth Tartrate with Procaine (Breon) is second to the arsphenamines as a spirillicide but superior to mercury. It is very useful in treating "Wasserman-fast" cases, "relapsers"; cardiovascular, visceral, and neurosyphilis (except general paralysis).

POTASSIUM-SODIUM BISMUTH TARTRATE—Cont.

It is of benefit in the headaches and general malaise of tertiary syphilis. In cases of tertiary syphilis of twelve years duration the ulcers were cicatrized after seven injections of Potassium-Sodium Bismuth Tartrate.

It may be given concurrently with the arsphenamines, in alternate courses with mercury, and in conjunction with sodium iodide.

The therapeutic qualities of the different *forms* of bismuth is surprisingly uniform. The effect is in direct ratio to the bismuth content. Efficacy requires that the preparation contain at least 50% of bismuth. (Some contain as little as 18%.) Potassium-Sodium Bismuth Tartrate with Procaine (Breon) contains 65% metallic bismuth. An equally important feature is the rate of absorption of the drug from the muscles into the system. If absorption is rapid there are likely to be immediate toxic reactions. If the absorption is unduly delayed the drug may accumulate and cause delayed reactions.

An early investigation led to the conclusion that it brought a substantial amount of metallic bismuth against the disease and offered a happy medium in its rate of absorption. Since then its success in large clinics has confirmed the early opinion.

Description:

A sterile, water-soluble bismuth containing 65% metallic bismuth for intramuscular administration only. Each ampoule contains:

Potassium-Sodium Bismuth Tartrate	3.1 grs. (0.2 gm.)
Procaine	1 %
Specially prepared vegetable-oil emulsion, q.s. ad	2 cc

It is put up in large oblong ampoules to permit thorough suspension of the drug and to facilitate withdrawing it from the ampoule.

POTASSIUM-SODIUM BISMUTH TARTRATE—Cont.

How Supplied:

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
Oblong ampoules, 0.2 gms. each.....	**$3.00**	DECLAIM	**$17.50**	EMBALM

Physiological Action:

Bismuth is a spirillicide of remarkable activity and is comparable to that of the best antisyphilitic medicaments. It seems to work in certain cases more effectively, although in general, less rapidly than the most active arsenicals.

It is a cicatrizing agent and has been long used as such in cutaneous lesions. Its cicatrizing action on syphilitic lesions has been noted by many careful observers. The change in the Wasserman reaction does not run parallel with improvement in clinical symptoms. In a majority of cases a negative test is not obtained until completion of the course and in some after a lapse of six weeks.

Method of Administration:

Potassium-Sodium Bismuth Tartrate is injected deeply into the gluteal muscles of the buttocks in the same manner as mercury. The injection itself is painless. Procaine is included as a local anesthetic at the site of injection. The bismuth forms "depots" in the muscles from which it is slowly absorbed into the system. Detailed suggestions for intramuscular injection of preparations such as this are given on pages 154-155. If these are followed it can be said definitely that the bismuth will be absorbed satisfactorily.

Dose and Interval:

1 to 2 cc (0.1 to 0.2 gm.) is given every 5 or 7 days depending upon the patient's tolerance. A course is not to exceed 3. gms. of the drug. After

POTASSIUM-SODIUM BISMUTH TARTRATE—Cont.

a recess of four to six weeks a second course is administered unless there are signs of intolerance.

Some workers prefer to never give doses larger than 0.1 gm. The smaller dose has an advantage in favoring absorption. It has the disadvantage of making it necessary to induce patients to report for injections oftener.

0.2 gm. doses of this preparation, have in practice, been singularly free from toxicity.

SOLU-BISMUTH

A water soluble preparation of Sodium-Potassium-Bismuth Tartrate

Indications:

Syphilis, when ease of injection and rapid absorption are considered paramount. Used in conjunction with the arsphenamines and particularly when there is resistance or intolerance to other anti-syphilitic drugs.

Contraindications:

Tuberculosis, colitis and gingivitis. If given in the presence of renal deficiencies other than those due to syphilis, close observation should be maintained of the renal function.

Advantages:

Solu-bismuth is a clear solution of bismuth easily withdrawn from the ampoule and that readily passes through the needles used for intramuscular injection. It is absorbed rapidly—apparently in two to three days. Because of this fact, the dose of elemental bismuth is smaller and injections must be made more frequently if treatment is not to end in curative effects short of those desired.

Experience with bismuth in primary syphilis shows that it destroys the spirochetes in the lesion; causes

SOLU-BISMUTH—Cont.

its cicatrization quickly; reduces inflammation of the glands and affects the serology favorably.

In secondary cases bismuth overcomes the local and general symptoms more quickly and efficiently than mercury and it reduces the Wassermann reaction. In so doing there is less chance of an inflammatory reaction than with the arsphenamines.

Tertiary syphilis usually calls for bismuth therapy though its effects are less rapidly seen than in earlier phases. Neuro and congenital syphilis are distinctly fields for its application.

Description:

The formula—

Potassium-sodium—	
bismuth tartrate	0.035 gm. (approx. ½ gr.)
Sucrose	0.5 gm. (7¾ grs.)
Urethane	0.06 gm. (approx. 1 gr.)
Triple distilled water q.s. ad 2 cc	

Carried in the aqueous solution of each ampoule is 1.75% of the bismuth salt. 64% of the salt or .0224 gram is elemental bismuth.

Urethane is included as a local analgesic.

How Supplied:

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
2 cc ampoules	**$3.00**	DERANGE	**$17.50**	**ENDEAR**

Physiological Action:

After extended experiments at the Pasteur Institute, Levaditi, who with Sazerac was the first to treat syphilis with bismuth, concluded that it possesses the specific power of accelerating and intensifying in the host, the production of spirochetal antibodies. It was found to form protein compounds, which remain in the tissues and kidneys for a long period. The spirocheticidal action seems to be related to

SOLU-BISMUTH—Cont.

atomic weights of metals. Vanadium, gold, platinum and mercury have similar power, but with greater toxicity to tissues.

Dose and Intervals:

The first two injections of Solu-bismuth should consist of 1 cc of the solution. If well tolerated, injections of 2 cc may be given at 2 to 3 day intervals. The effect is observed and if signs of intolerance such as the blue-black line on the gums, stomatitis or kidney irritation with albuminuria, appear the amount of the individual dose should be decreased. It is not advisable to lengthen the interval.

The duration of treatment as recently recommended is longer than formerly. While largely dependent on the condition and response of the individual, the average course of Solu-bismuth may be placed at 30 injections. After a lapse of four to six weeks, the course is repeated.

LACMANESE

Indications:

All localized infections except as otherwise contraindicated.

Contraindicated:

In presence of heart dysfunctions, diabetes, alcoholism and in hypersensitive individuals such as the asthmatic.

LACMANESE—Cont.

Advantages:

Lacmanese offers a greater agent to artificially stimulate the natural immunization to infection. It acts in the way of non-specific protein therapy probably through the mesenchymal tissues in some cells of the liver, spleen, hemolymph nodes and bone-marrow—the reticulo-endothelial system.

Description:

Lacmanese combines Lactpro, a sterile preparation of milk protein, with Manganese Butyrate. The 5 cc ampoule contains:

Lactpro (Breon) 4.25 cc
Manganese Butyrate Solution, 1% . . 0.75 cc

The 10 cc ampoule contains twice the amount of the same constituents.

How Supplied:

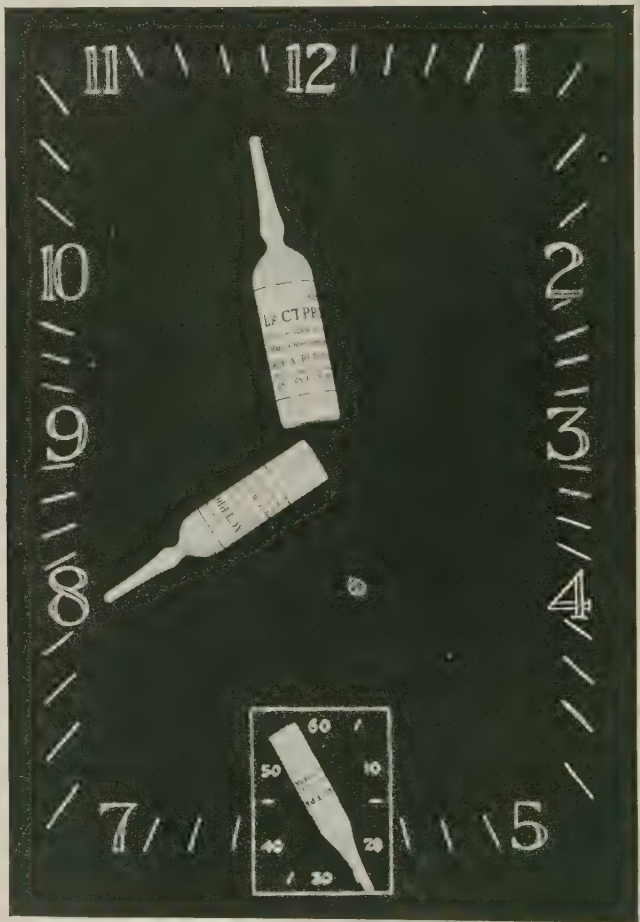
	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
5 cc ampoules.	**$2.00**	DEPOT	**$6.25**	BIGAMY
10 cc ampoules.	**3.00**	DEPUTY	**8.50**	BIGOTED

Dose and Intervals:

It is preferable to give Lacmanese 5 cc as the first injection and 10 cc in subsequent injections three to four days apart. Best given deeply into the gluteal muscles.

Note:

A general reaction may be expected following the initial injection, usually shown by a chill followed by heightened temperature. There may be aches throughout the body. These symptoms pass in twelve to twenty-four hours and are succeeded by a feeling of well being. After subsequent injections, the reaction is lessened or absent.



When increase of leukocytes and phagocytes is desired— IT'S TIME TO USE LACTPRO

LACTPRO

A Sterile Milk Preparation for Non-Specific Protein Therapy.

Indications:

Infections amenable to non-specific protein therapy. Among conditions treated by this means are: Arthritis of gonorrheal origin, gonorrhea of the fallopian tubes, chronic abscesses, mastitis, purulent local infections, puerperal fever, post operative infections, corneal ulcers, iritis, and other eye infections.

Contraindications:

Diabetes, alcoholism, cardiac disturbances, and possibly in pregnancy. Lactpro is not given to hypersensitive individuals such as those with asthma and urticaria, except in small doses as an immunization to these very conditions.

Advantages:

An injection of Lactpro is a call to the resistant power of the body to mobilize its forces at the weakest point —the site of the infection.

Lactpro is devoid of **all** fat and toxins. Its use furnishes the required activation of protective bodies without the severe reactions, shock, high fever and pain that follows the injection of boiled milk and some vaccines.

It has been stated by Gellhorn[1] that after thirty cases of tubal infections were cured further reports were not kept, although all such conditions were given

[1]Med. Jour. & Rec., June, '26, p. 229-234.

LACTPRO—Cont.

milk injections, and that because of the frequency of good results operations for pyosalpinx have become very infrequent.

How Supplied:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
2 cc ampoules.....	**$1.00**	DANGLE	**$14.00**	EDIBLE
			Box of 25	
5 cc ampoules.....	**1.50**	DARKEN	**4.50**	BARON
10 cc ampoules.....	**2.00**	DARLING	**6.00**	BEDAUB

Physiological Action:

The theory behind non-specific protein therapy is that recovery from any bodily infection is in the end accomplished in the diseased cells themselves. If the invading bacteria is overpowering, the affected cells will succumb and the life of the body be in danger through progress of the disease. But if natural resistance is of a high order the particular cells affected may die and yet surrounding cells will throw up a barrier through which the germs cannot pass.

The object of injections of Lactpro is to stimulate the production of leucocytes and protoplasm. It has been found that normal cells are less affected while diseased cells are to a certain extent profoundly stimulated.

. . . "With the acceleration of chemical reactions within the cells, antibodies and ferments are poured out which weaken or neutralize the bacterial toxins;

LACTPRO—Cont.

and finally there is a greater permeability of the vessel walls whereby inflammatory exudates are more readily absorbed." [1]

The first effect of an injection is shown by a general reaction in a few hours, usually by a chill followed by a rise in temperature. In twelve to twenty-four hours there is a feeling of well-being that increases with continued treatment. The reaction becomes less noticeable as the diseased condition is overcome.

Dosage and Intervals:

For adults the initial dose is 5 cc, subsequent injections 10 cc given intramuscularly in the upper portion of the buttocks. The dose for children one to five years old is 2 to 5 cc; to those older and to frail adults 5 to 8 cc.

Injections may be made every three to five days. It is an advantage if the services of a laboratory are available. Then after the first injection the leucocytic count is watched and Lactpro is administered when the count drops.

Best effects will result only when the treatment is used in early phases.

For immunizing purposes subcutaneous injections are given. One or two wheals are made, beginning with a total of 0.5 to 1 cc and increasing the dose 50 or 100 per cent every three days, until 5 cc have been given.

[1]Gellhorn, Med. Jour. & Rec., June, '26, p. 229-234.

MANGANESE BUTYRATE

Indications:

Pus producing infections, including: Gonorrhea (largely but not exclusively of the acute stage): Acne, boils, carbuncles, and other staphylococci infections. Isolated but enthusiastic reports have also been made of benefit in sinusitis and in streptococci infections.

Advantages:

Quoting from McDonagh[1]:

"Manganese Butyrate is the best preparation to date for use in the acute stage of coccogenic infections. In boils, carbuncles, erysipelas, including that which follows vaccination, whitlows (felons), lymphangitis, lymphadenitis, acute gonococcal urethritis, abscess formation and epididymitis, two injections of Manganese Butyrate with an interval of four days prove of greater value than any other method of treatment."

Description:

A colloidal, organic, metallic substance. Each ampoule contains:

Manganese Butyrate	1.0%
With Cresol	0.5%

Each box of twelve contains six ampoules of 1 cc (white label) and six ampoules of 1.5 cc (buff label). The boxes of 100 are divided in the same proportions.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
DEMOLISH	Box of 12 ampoules	**$ 2.00**
ELASTIC	Box of 100 ampoules	**15.00**

[1]Brit. Jour. Derm. 35:98, 1923.

MANGANESE BUTYRATE—Cont.

Physiological Action:

Again quoting from McDonagh:

"Metallic preparations act as conductors of electricity, and non-metallic preparations as condensers. All micro-organisms, on gaining a foothold on the host, behave as condensers. They rob the protein particles of some of their negative electricity, with the result that the latter increase in size and agglutinate. The degree of condensation the protective substance undergoes naturally depends upon the nature of the parasite. Staphylococci are among the feeblest condensers and the syphilitic organisms among the most powerful."

More directly the benefits from the use of Manganese Butyrate (Breon) ampoules appear to be due to the stimulating of phagocytic action empowering leucocytes and endothelial cells to enclose and absorb the invading bacteria.

Dose and Interval:

The first dose is 1 cc. Four or five days later an injection of 1½ cc is given. The two injections are all that is generally considered advisable to give in any one case. However, some reports have been received of the use of as many as eight injections with continued good results.

In gonorrhea the drug is administered in conjunction with the physician's usual routine treatment.

QUININE AND UREA HYDROCHLORIDE 5%
In the Treatment of Hemorrhoids

Indications:

The ambulatory treatment of internal and "prolapsing" hemorrhoids.

Contraindications:

External hemorrhoids—those originating below the ano-rectal line. These are not suitable for the injection treatment because the introduction of the sclerosing fluid into the skin with its nerve endings is painful.

Advantages:

It is now eminently "respectable" to overcome hemorrhoids by the injection treatment since the advent of Quinine and Urea Hydrochloride as the means to the end.

It is the method of choice when the patient cannot give up his work or when an operation is refused. The treatment is truly painless, and sloughing does not follow when the injections are properly made.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
DEFAULT	Box of 6, 5 cc ampoules	**$1.75**
ENAMEL	Box of 25, 5 cc ampoules	**5.85**

The Technic:

Any hypersusceptibility of the patient to quinine should be learned before treatment.

The "piles" are brought into view by the aid of a suitable speculum and are cleansed with alcohol 70°.

It is recommended by F. B. Campbell that injection be made through a tuberculin syringe fitted with a 26-gauge $\frac{3}{8}$-inch dental needle on an extension[1]. If these are not available a 5 cc syringe with a 25-gauge $\frac{7}{8}$-inch needle will serve.

[1]Jour. Kans. Med. Soc., Jan., '27.

QUININE and UREA HYDROCHLORIDE 5%—Cont.

The needle is inserted in the submucous tissue at the base of the hemorrhoid. Formerly the needle was placed in the lumen of the vein, but it has been found satisfactory to employ perivenous infiltration, providing the needle is well within the center of the hemorrhoid. By injecting around the vein rather than piercing it, the field is not obscured by blood.

About 1 cc of solution is introduced in each hemorrhoid, depending on its size. Up to 4 cc may be injected at a sitting. Injections may be repeated at five- to seven-day intervals until completed.

If the mucous membrane becomes discolored during the injection, the solution is being placed too near the surface and if continued a slough may result. The needle should be withdrawn and treatment of that hemorrhoid carried on later.

Bismuth suppositories may be inserted for a few days following the injections to isolate the mucous membrane during passage of fecal matter.

QUININE AND UREA HYDROCHLORIDE

1% Solution for Subcutaneous Injection:

Used as a local anaesthetic in minor surgical operations. It is non-toxic and the anaesthetic effect continues for several hours and in some cases several days. It is, therefore, of particular value in urethral, rectal, anorectal and other operations, where, without such anaesthetic, the affected parts would be painful during the process of healing.

Dose:

One ampoule as necessary for anaesthesia.

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
1% in 1 cc ampoules. .	**$0.90**	DECLARE	**$6.75**	EMBARK

QUININE AND UREA HYDROCHLORIDE—Cont.

For Intramuscular Injection:

The following doses are not used as a local anaesthetic, but for the treatment of malarial infection, pneumonia, sciatica and whooping cough.

Dose:

One ampoule content as necessary.

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
7½ gr. (0.486 gm.) in 2 cc ampoules	**$1.40**	DEEPLY	**$10.50**	EMBERS

QUININE DIHYDROCHLORIDE

Indications:

Malaria, influenza and poisoning.

The dihydrochloride is the most soluble of the quinine salts.

For Intramuscular or Subcutaneous Injection

Dose:

Contents of one ampoule every four hours until temperature drops.

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
7½ gr. (0.486 gm.), 1 cc ampoules	**$1.75**	DEFEAT	**$12.75**	EMBRACE

Ampoules for Intravenous Injection

Dose:

Contents of one ampoule daily and in extreme cases twice daily.

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
7½ gr. (0.486 gm.), 5 cc ampoules	**$1.35**	ADMIT	**$4.90**	BEFALL
10 gr. (0.648 gm.), 20 cc ampoules	**2.50**	ADOPTED	**8.00**	BEFOUL

SODIUM CACODYLATE

Indications:

Where arsenic is believed to be beneficial.

Particularly is it indicated in debilitated conditions, in anemia, neuralgia, sciatica, malaria and pellagra.

To obtain best results, the ampoule should be placed in warm water to bring the solution to about blood temperature before injecting.

For Intramuscular Administration:

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
2 gr. (0.13 gm.) 1cc amp.	**$1.35**	DEFIANCE	**$8.00**	EMPALE
3 gr. (0.194 gm.) 1cc amp.	**1.50**	DEFILE	**9.00**	EMPIRE
5 gr. (0.324 gm.) 1cc amp.	**1.70**	DEFORM	**10.70**	EMPLOY
7 gr. (0.454 gm.) 1cc amp.	**1.90**	DEFRAUD	**11.50**	EMPRESS
15 gr. (0.972 gm.) 2cc amp.	**2.10**	DEFRAY	**14.00**	EMPOWER

For Intravenous Administration:

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
3 gr. (0.194 gm.) 5cc amp.	**$1.10**	ADVANCE	**$3.60**	BEHALF
5 gr. (0.324 gm.) 5cc amp.	**1.20**	ADVENT	**3.80**	BEHAVE
7 gr. (0.454 gm.) 5cc amp.	**1.25**	ADVISE	**4.10**	BEHEAD
15 gr. (0.972 gm.) 5cc amp.	**1.35**	ADVOCATE	**4.30**	BEHOLDER

AMPOULE PACKAGES

It will be noted from the illustrations that Breon ampoules are packed particularly conveniently. Six or twelve small ampoules come to you in boxes, the inside tray of which is on a hinge. Ten cc and larger and 5 cc ampoules in boxes of 25 are each carried in an individual cylinder. These containers are all designed to protect the ampoule and also to permit it to be grasped quickly.

IRON CITRATE, GREEN

Indications:
Wherever a tonic and condition-builder is required. This is an iron salt that is less irritant, less astringent than salts of mineral acid and as it is given intramuscularly it is entirely non-constipating.

Dose:
Contents of one ampoule at two-day intervals.

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
1 cc ampoules, 1 gr. (0.065 gm.)	**$1.00**	DAWNED	**$7.50**	EMERALD

IRON CITRATE COMPOUND WITH NUCLEIN

Indications:
Wherever a tonic and condition-builder is required.

Each 1 cc ampoule contains:

Iron Citrate	¾ gr. (.049 gm.)
Potassium Arsenite	1-64 gr. (1. mgm.)
Strychnine Sulphate	1-64 gr. (1. mgm.)
Sodium Nucleinate	⅛ gr. (8. mgm.)

The addition of nuclein to iron citrate makes the product more stable and also increases the bodily resistance to bacterial infections.

Dose:
Contents of one ampoule at two-day intervals. Inject intramuscularly.

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
1 cc ampoules	**$1.25**	DAUPHIN	**$8.75**	EGOTIST

IRON ARSENITE

Indications:
Pellagra and various forms of anemia.

Dose:
Contents of one ampoule every second day. Given intramuscularly.

Each 1 cc ampoule contains 1 grain (.065 gm.) iron arsenite.

Box of 12 ampoules, **$1.00**; code word, DAUB
Box of 100 ampoules, **7.50**; Code word, EFFACE

IRON AND ARSENIC (Iron Cacodylate)

Indications:

Cases where iron and arsenic are desired, as in anemia and pellagra.

The solution should be warmed to about blood temperature by placing ampoule in warm water before injecting.

Dose:

Contents of one ampoule every second day.

For Intravenous Injection

In 5 cc ampoules containing 1 gr. (0.065 gm.) Iron Cacodylate.

Box of 6 ampoules, **$1.50**; code word, ACTUAL
Box of 25 ampoules, **5.25**; code word, BAWBLE

For Intramuscular and Subcutaneous Injection

In 2 cc ampoules, containing 1 gr. (0.065 gm.) Iron Cacodyate.

Box of 12, 2 cc ampoules, **$1.35**; code word, DAUNTED
Box of 100, 2 cc ampoules, **9.25**; code word, EFFIGY

CACODYLATE COMPOUND SOLUTION

Indications:

Anemias and neurasthenia and wherever a positive and prompt reconstructive tonic is required.

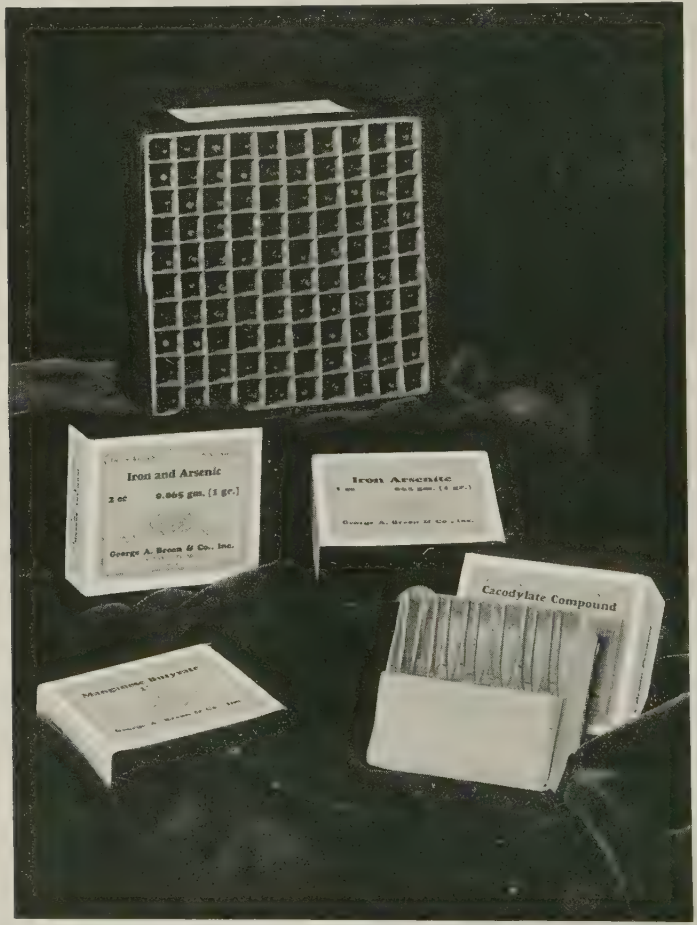
Each one cc ampoule contains:

Iron Cacodylate	1/4 gr. (0.016 gm.)
Sodium Cacodylate	3/4 gr. (0.049 gm.)
Strychnine Nitrate	1/100 gr.
Sodium Glycerophosphate	2 grs. (0.13 gm.)

Dose:

Contents of one ampoule given at two to four day intervals. Injected intramuscularly.

Box of 12, 1 cc ampoules, **$1.25**; code word, DAMASK
Box of 100, 1 cc ampoules, **9.25**; code word, EARTH


Iron and Arsenic
2 cc 0.065 gm. [1 gr.]
George A. Breon & Co., Inc.
Iron Arsenite
Cacodylate Compound
Manganese Butyrate

STRYCHNOPHOS

Indicated in neurasthenia:

Sodium Glycerophosphate, 1½ grs. (.0972 gm.)
Strychnine Cacodylate, 1-130 gr. (.0005 gm.)

Sodium Glycerophosphate has been widely used for the upbuilding of nerve strength, especially in cases where phosphorus nutrition is impaired. It seems to have a nutritive value for and exercises a stimulating action of the metabolism of the central nervous system.

Dose:

One ampoule intramuscularly every one to two days.

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
1 cc ampoules.....	**$1.00**	DEGRADE	**$7.50**	EMULATE

EMETINE HYDROCHLORIDE

Indications:

Amebic Dysentary and other inflammations of the intestines. Also in hemorrhages, slight or severe.

Dose:

Contents of one ampoule daily. Injected intramuscularly.

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
1 gr. (0.065 gm.) in 1 cc ampoules....	**$1.45**	DAPPLE	**$21.75**	EATING

CAFFEINE AND SODIUM BENZOATE

A Cardiac, Cerebral and Respiratory Stimulant

Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate is a diuretic and muscle invigorator. Used in neuralgia, heart failure, virulent influenza, collapse, etc.

Dose:

One-half to one ampoule given intramuscularly or subcutaneously.

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
7½ grs. (0.486 gm.), 2 cc ampoules....	**$1.25**	DAMPER	**$9.25**	EASILY

CAMPHOR IN OLIVE OIL

Indications:
Heart failure, hysteria, general nervousness, and wherever a stimulant is indicated.

Each 1 cc ampoule contains 3 grains (0.194 gm.) Camphor.

Dose:
Contents of one ampoule every two to three hours, if necessary. Otherwise, at discretion of attending physician. Given intramuscularly.

	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
1 cc ampoules	$1.15	DAINTY	$8.50	EARNEST

EPINEPHRIN SOLUTION 1:1000

Indications:
Asthma, hemorrhage, cardiovascular collapse.

Description:
Epinephrin or suprarenal chloride is the water soluble active principal of the suprarenal or adrenal gland, standardized to agree with U.S.P., X. with chlorbutanol 1/12 gr. in each cc.

Intramuscular injection causes a small rise in arterial pressure and a relaxation of bronchi. Intravenous injection brings an immediate and marked rise in arterial pressure followed by a slowed and stronger heart action.

Dose:
To relieve asthmatic attacks 5 to 10 minims given at beginning of attack if possible. To control hemorrhage of the lungs, 7 to 10 minims are given every 20 to 30 minutes. Given subcutaneously or intramuscularly.

In rapid fall of blood pressure following anesthesia, 3 to 5 minims may be given intravenously with prompt restoration of pressure.

	Code Word
Box of 12, 1 cc ampoules	DEFUNCT
Box of 100, 1 cc ampoules	EMPTY

For prices see page 310


Orthic Extract
1 cc
George A. Breon & Co., Inc.
Corpus Luteum
1 cc
George A. Breon & Co., Inc.
Pituitary Extract
1 cc
George A. Breon & Co., Inc.

ORCHIC EXTRACT SOLUTION
(Concentrated)

Indications:

Impotence, asthenia, neurasthenia and melancholia.

Description:

Each one cc ampoule contains the soluble extractives of 55 grains of fresh glands containing the interstitial cells known as the "cells of Leydig." This represents 5½ grains of the desiccated substance, with chlorbutanol 1/12 gr. Clinical experience has shown such stronger dosage to be desirable for effectiveness.

Therapeutic Notes:

In general, the beginning of treatment brings a sense of well being, mental alacrity, vigor and improved appetite. Neurologists and urologists have obtained apparently permanent relief in diseases associated with presenility and the fatigue syndrome, brought about by overwork, worry, neurasthenia, diminished gonad function, or actual tissue change in the testes. Orchic Extract has been especially effective with prostate substance in the reduction of enlarged prostate in the aged male.

Its use as a general mental and physical support is not limited to the male. In combination with ovarian therapy it has acted better than the latter alone.

Dose and Interval:

One ampoule is administered every other day until therapeutic effect is noted. The time between injections is then extended. Injected intramuscularly.

How Supplied:

1 cc ampoules, box of 12; code word, DEBILITY
1 cc ampoules, box of 100; code word, ELEMENT

For prices see page 310

OVARIAN EXTRACT SOLUTION

(Concentrated)

Indications:

Disorders of the menopause; in retarded or imperfect female development and in nausea and vomiting of pregnancy.

Our Ovarian Extract solution contains in each 1 cc ampoule the soluble extractives of 40 grains of fresh whole ovaries, including the Corpus Luteum. This represents 5⅓ grains of the desiccated substance, which is about one-third stronger dosage than has been heretofore available. With chlorbutanol 1/12 gr.

Dose and Interval:

In general gynecological conditions, one ampoule is given intramuscularly every two to three days.

Ovarian Extract Solution is being used to good effect in the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy. The contents of one ampoule is given daily in the mild type until the nausea and vomiting cease.

In moderately severe cases the daily injections should be continued for a week after the disappearance of the symptoms. In the very severe type the injections of ovarian extract solution are given every three hours, in conjunction with 1 grain phenol-barbital sodium, also given hypodermically. If in forty-eight hours relief has not occurred, glucose with insulin should be given intravenously.

How Supplied:

1 cc ampoules, box of 12; code word, DEBTOR
1 cc ampoules, box of 100; code word, ELEPHANT

For prices see page 310

CORPUS LUTEUM SOLUTION

Indications:
Delayed or scanty menstruation, dysmenorrhea, asthenia, nausea of pregnancy, abortion without demonstrable cause, sterility.

Description:
Corpus Luteum Solution is put up in 1 cc ampoules, each containing 0.022 gm. (1/3 gr.) of soluble extractives derived from approximately 20 grains fresh corpora lutea; equal to about 3 grs. desiccated substance. With chlorbutanol 1/12 gr.

Physiological Action:
The corpus luteum retards ovulation and while it does not directly affect menstruation, it appears in woman to be the greatest single factor in the menstrual cycle through its encouraging endometrial hypertrophy. It appears that the ovarian follicle initiates the first phase of the cycle; that the corpus luteum then assumes the process and carries it up to the time of menstrual bleeding.

Also refer to Ovarian Extract from the whole gland, used in similar conditions.

Dose:
One to two ampoules may be injected daily, depending on the nature of the case. In mild conditions two to three injections a week is sufficient. Twelve injections is the average number required.

How Supplied:
1 cc ampoules, box of 12; code word, DAMSEL
1 cc ampoules, box of 100; code word, EASTER
For prices see page 309

STERILE ERGOT (BREON)
(Equivalent to Fluid Extract Strength)

Indications:
To check hemorrhage and menorrhagia and prevent uterine subinvolution.

The active principals of Ergot stimulate certain sym-

STERILE ERGOT (BREON)—Cont.

pathetic nerves producing constrictions of the uterus through stimulation of the uterine muscle. It is serviceable after labor to promote postpartum uterine contraction. Its value in uterine hemorrhage is due to the contraction of the uterus itself, not to contraction of the arteries.

A hydro-alcoholic preparation of ergot standardized for potency by the cock's-comb method. Contains 36% to 41% alcohol.

Dose and Interval:

Contents of one-half to two ampoules and repeated in one hour at discretion of physician.

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
1 cc ampoule.....	**$1.75**	DATA	**$10.75**	EDUCATE

PITUITARY SOLUTION, ANTERIOR

Indicated:

Experimentally in functional sexual impotence; to promote growth in stunted conditions.

Description:

An extract from the anterior lobe of the pituitary body. The anterior lobe is said to control skeletal growth and phosphorus metabolism.

Each cc contains the soluble extractives of 18.5 grs. of the fresh glands. With chlorbutanol 1/12 gr.

Dose:

One cc every one to two days, preferably intramuscularly, but may be given intravenously.

How Supplied:

1 cc ampoules, box of 6; code word, DECADE
1 cc ampoules, box of 100; code word, ELOQUENT

For prices see page 311

PITUITARY EXTRACT

Indications:

To hasten labor in second stage when pelvis is normal.

To increase intestinal peristalsis.

To remove post-operative distention.

To stimulate the circulation in surgical shock and other forms of circulatory failure.

Contraindications:

Nephritis, arteriosclerosis and in obstetrics when there is any abnormal physical impediment to delivery.

Obstetrical Strength

Description:

Pituitary Extract is a solution of the water soluble portion of the hypophysis, posterior lobe, physiologically standardized to agree with U.S.P., X. With chlorbutanol 1/12 gr., in each cc.

Dose:

One-fifth to two cc. It is preferable to begin with a small amount and repeat as needed.

How Supplied:

	Code Word		Code Word
½ cc ampoules, Box of 6	DENY	Box of 100	ELUDE
1 cc ampoules, Box of 6	DECAMP	Box of 100	EMANATE

For prices see page 311

PITUITARY EXTRACT—Cont.

Surgical Strength

Pituitary Extract, Surgical, is double the strength of Pituitary Extract, Obstetrical.

Dose:

One-half to one cc immediately after or within four hours after operation. Repeat or increase as symptoms indicate.

How Supplied:

	Code Word		Code Word
1 cc ampoules, Box of 6	DEFAME	Box of 100	EMBLEM

For prices see page 311

Physiological Action:

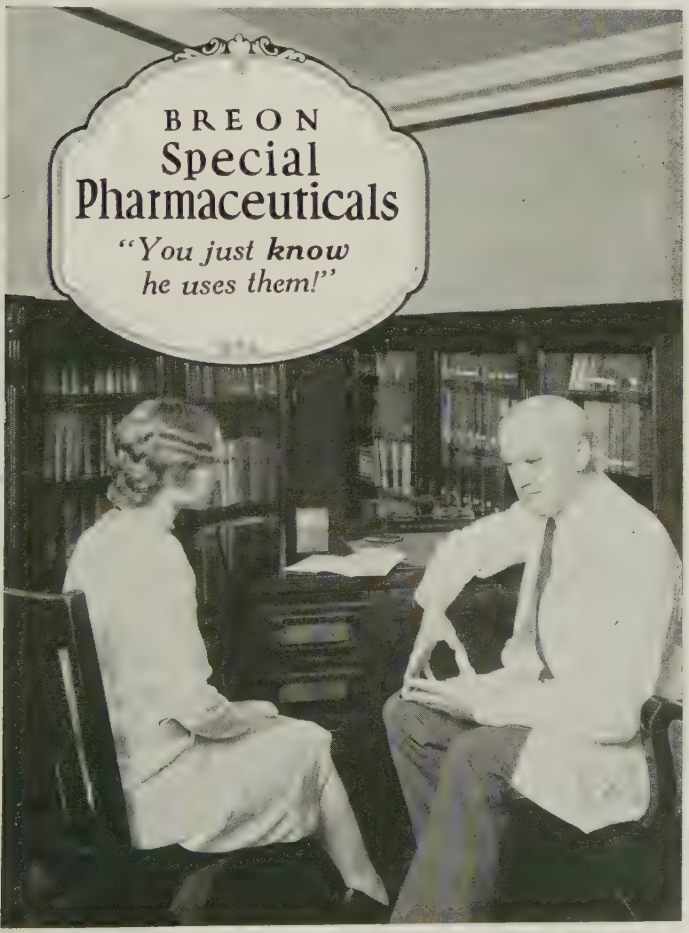
Pituitary Extract given intramuscularly causes a prolonged rise in blood pressure; a slowing and strengthening of the heart beat; an increased peristalsis and contraction of the uterus; with marked increase in secretion of urine.



GENERAL OFFICE
The nerve center of George A. Breon & Company.



WOMEN'S REST ROOM
Women employees may relax from the strain of industry in this attractive room.


BREON
Special
Pharmaceuticals
"You just know
he uses them!"

MAGNESUL AND QUINETHEROIL

For the Alleviation of Pain of Labor

Contraindications:

None, except in the presence of a diseased condition of the lower bowel. "Out of 1014 cases in the past year, there have been none where the synergists would have been contraindicated."[1]

Advantages:

The Magnesul and Quinetheroil method of alleviating pain of labor places in the hands of every obstetrician and general practitioner who acquaints himself with the technic, a simple, safe and successful plan that may be used in any hospital or in the home. The cost is negligible.

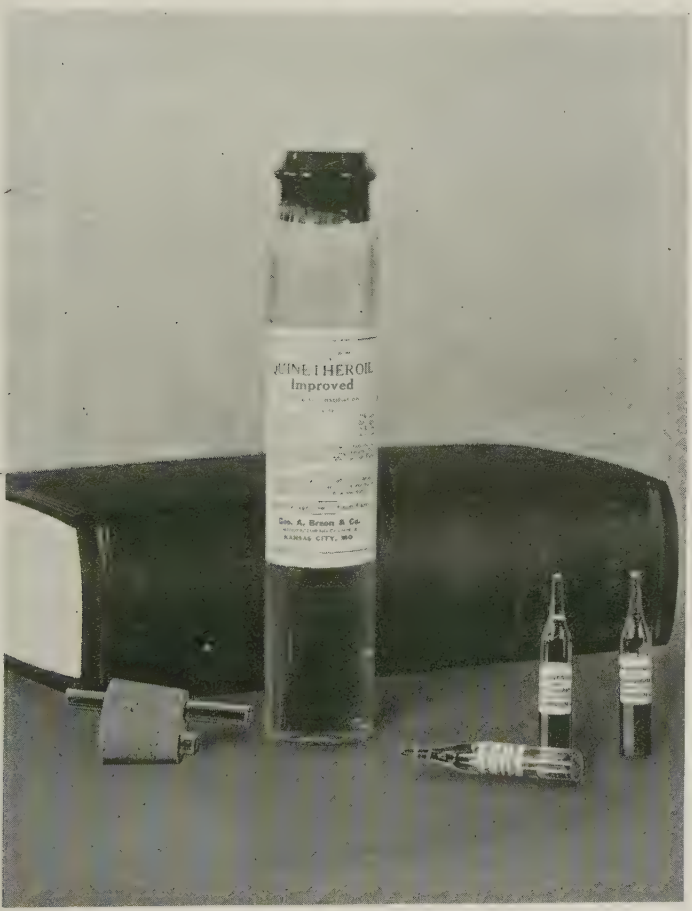
Analgesia with Consciousness:

The woman becomes quiet and sometimes sleeps. An exhausted patient may be slightly anesthetized, but it is usual for the physician to have the co-operation of the patient. Pain is alleviated, contractions continue, labor is not retarded. In fact, the tendency is to shorten the first stage of labor by permitting a more rapid dilation of the cervix. This is not such as to be deleterious to the mother or the child. Respiration is not delayed as a prompt cry can be expected from the infant. Events are afterward little remembered by the mother.

Simplicity with Entire Safety:

The plan has now been used in thousands of cases by both obstetrical specialists and by general practitioners. It is used routinely in many hospitals. Investigation shows that it is thoroughly safe and in the hands of general practitioners brings alleviation of pain in 85 per cent of cases. This may range from complete obliteration of pain to simple amelioration.

[1]L. A. Crouch, of Harper Hospital, Detroit. Jour. M.S.M.S., Feb., '26.


JUNE I HEROIL
Improved
Geo. A. Breon & Co.
KANSAS CITY, MO

MAGNESUL AND QUINETHEROIL—Cont.

Description:

The medicaments, as made convenient by Breon, consist of three intramuscular injections of Magnesul and one rectal instillation of Quinetheroil.

Magnesul is a fifty per cent solution of magnesium sulphate together with procain 2½ per cent, in 2 cc ampoules. It is chemically pure; is absolutely sterile and its chemical properties will remain unchanged for years. Before administering the first intramuscular injection of Magnesul, one-fourth grain of morphine is dissolved in the solution. No additional morphine is given.

Quinetheroil, the rectal instillation, contains: 2½ ounces anesthetic ether, 20 grains quinine alkaloid, 3 drams alcohol, and a quantity of mineral oil sufficient to make 4 ounces.

How Supplied:

MAGNESUL
For Intramuscular Injection

	Code Word
Twelve 2 cc ampoules	DAZZLE
Fifty 2 cc ampoules in hospital size package	EGRESS

For prices see page 312

QUINETHEROIL
For Rectal Instillation

	Code Word
4-oz. in instillator	GESTURE
Dozen, 4-oz. in instillators	LANTERN

For prices see page 312

The four ounces of Quinetheroil constitute one dose which is now *always* supplied in a special glass container, known as the instillator. The instillator is corked and sealed at one end. With it is furnished an auxiliary cork which is pierced with two short glass rod-tubes. One glass rod is the outlet for the Quinetheroil; the other and smaller one is an air vent. A colon tube is attached to the larger of the glass rod-tubes, which projects from the auxiliary cork. The sealed cork is then removed and the auxiliary

MAGNESUL AND QUINETHEROIL—Cont.

cork replaces it. The instillation is then ready to proceed.

The instillator does away with need for transferring the Quinetheroil from the bottle to an open funnel and consequent exposure of the ether content to evaporation. It provides a clean and attractive Quinetheroil container for *every* case. It is easily and almost instantly made ready and is a great improvement over the original bottle and funnel way.

Physiological Action:

MAGNESUL. Complete anesthesia can be obtained from magnesium sulphate alone, and the only unfavorable action shown from excessive doses has been a depression of the respiratory center. When injected in a muscle it tends toward complete muscular relaxation.

Morphine when given with magnesium sulphate is locked in closer embrace with the body tissues. Its analgesic qualities are increased and it is much more slowly eliminated.

Procain further increases the efficiency and allays irritation without adding to the toxicity.

QUINETHEROIL. In giving etherized oil through the colon the physiological action is different than when ether is given by inhalation. Ether and oil form a union, practically of molecule with molecule. This union is dissolved only by the process of evaporation. Quinetheroil entering the colon is heated by the body temperature. The ether vapor formed is absorbed from the surface of the colonic lining. It passes from the capillaries of the colon through the portal system to the liver; thence through the heart to the lungs. There is an absence of irritation to the respiratory

MAGNESUL AND QUINETHEROIL—Cont.

system because the ether is warmed and moistened when it reaches those passages. The very gradual release of the ether from the oil also protects the stomach and kidneys from irritation. With ether via the colon the brain centers are the last to be affected. Consciousness may be retained. If not, it returns early. The first effect is one of sensory paralysis in the extremities which gradually is generalized.

The ether dosage can be accurately gauged and can be given without risk of deepening the analgesia to anesthesia of dangerous degree, since evaporation takes place at an even, regular rate.

Delay in the action of the drugs composing the rectal instillation is corrected by the inclusion of 20 grains of quinine alkaloid. It also stimulates contractions and increases the tone of the uterus. It tends to overcome delayed labor and it has been shown by clinical use that it reduces necessary resort to forceps.

The Technic, in Brief:

When labor is well on its way, the first intramuscular injection of Magnesul with 1/4 gr. morphine is given. In thirty minutes a second injection of Magnesul alone is administered.

In about an hour, the rectal instillation of Quinetheroil is given as a retention enema. The instillation is followed by a third intramuscular injection of Magnesul.

The effect lasts about four hours. If further analgesia is required—the entire procedure of three injections of Magnesul and one instillation of Quinetheroil may be repeated.

(The detailed technic for administration is included with each package of the medicaments.)

MAGNESUL AND QUINETHEROIL—Cont.

Therapeutic Notes:

The Magnesul and Quinetheroil method is of the greatest value in primipara cases. But all are surprisingly benefited, except a rare patient who will not retain the rectal instillation and is thus not able to take advantage of the medicinals. Some cases will go easily from the beginning until any necessary repairs are made. Others will need a few inhalations of ether as the head is passing over the perineum, and the last stage will be not far from normal. No deleterious effects have been found to occur to the parturient woman or to the fetus in any case, from the administration of Quinetheroil and Magnesul.

Quinetheroil is prepared from constituents of higher quality than may seem necessary. They are compounded in a particular way and in quantities that practically eliminate chance of variation in the ether content, due to evaporation while in the making.

Both magnesium sulphate and an etherized oil through the colon have been used previously as analgesics. The excellent results now to be had are obtained from a minimum dose of several compatible drugs; each drug performing a definite function.



Quinetheroil Outfit ready for use and as packed in case.

THE QUINETHEROIL INSTILLATION OUTFIT

The Instillation Outfit is not a necessity for the administration of Quinetheroil, but it is a decided convenience and adds to the efficiency of the obstetrician's technic.

The Outfit consists of:

A black walrus grained pantasote covered case. The interior partitions are lined with pebbled, white oil cloth. The case contains:

1 glass receptacle or instillator containing Quinetheroil for one case,
1 No. 22 French Catheter,
1 extra length of rubber composition tubing,
1 glass connecting rod,
1 metal shut off clamp,
4 ampoules of Magnesul.

The glass instillator is corked and sealed. When ready to give the instillation, the original cork is replaced by the auxilliary cork furnished with each instillator. The rubber tubing from the outfit is attached to the glass rod which then projects from the instillator; the instillator is elevated and the enema of Quinetheroil may proceed. The rate of flow may be regulated by the height and by the thumb placed over the second and shorter glass rod, which is an air vent, or it may be shut off entirely by the metal clamp.

The Instillation Outfit gives the physician doing obstetrical work, simple but complete equipment in compact space to provide against the pain of his patients in labor.

The instillator in which Quinetheroil is now always supplied means that a clean, neat receptacle is provided for every case and it is used so handily with the other parts of the outfit that a distinct improvement in technic results.

Code Word
Outfit Complete OBSTACLE

For prices see page 312

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE

Indications:

Asthma, hay fever and other nasal congestions; experimentally in low blood pressure.

Contraindications:

Should be used cautiously in cases of heart or vein disturbances and in thyroid disease.

Advantages:

In its chemical structure ephedrine is similar to epinephrine (suprarenalin), but it is more stable; its action slower and more prolonged, and the dose required is larger.

The therapeutic qualities of the hydrochloride and the sulphate forms of the salt appear to be the same, but the hydrochloride has been shown to contain 4.8% more ephedrine by weight than the sulphate. It is also reported that the splitting of the sulphate form is more toxic to the digestive tract than the liberation of the hydrochloride ion, because of the latter's compatibility with the hydrochloric acid content of the normal gastric secretion.

Ephedrine, unlike epinephrine, may be taken by mouth; it may also be given intramuscularly, intravenously and by local application.

How Supplied:

		Code Word
Ampoules, 1 cc, 50 mgm. (¾ grs.)	Box of 6	DANUBE
	Box of 100	EBONY

For prices see page 309

		Code Word
Capsules, 25 mgm. (⅜ gr.)	Bottle of 40	FIXTURE
	Bottle of 100	JEWEL
33 mgm. (½ gr.)	Bottle of 40	FLABBY
	Bottle of 100	JOCKEY
50 mgm. (¾ gr.)	Bottle of 40	FLAGON
	Bottle of 100	JOCULAR

For prices see page 309

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE

How Supplied—Cont.

Ointment, No. 301, collapsible tubes with nasal tips. Consisting of Ephedrine Hydrochloride 1% with Menthol, Thymol, Camphor and Eucalyptol in a lanolin and petrolatum base. Code Word

Dozen tubes MAHOGANY

For prices see page 309

Code Word

Solution 3%—In 1 oz. bottle..... GINGHAM
Pint bottle GLUTTON

For prices see page 309

In Asthma:

Apparently the greatest value of ephedrine is as a prophylactic against the broncho-spasms of asthma. In twenty-five cases of bronchial asthma Middleton and Chen[1] controlled the attacks in nine cases; obtained improvement in eight and inconclusive or negative effects in seven. Leopold and Miller[2] used ephedrine in fifty-nine cases of bronchial asthma, with complete temporary relief in 56 per cent of the cases. Among these, 84 per cent of the allergic and 100 per cent of the reflex nasal cases responded.

Dose in Asthma:

For adults, one capsule about every four hours. It is well to begin with capsules of 33 mgm. (½ gr.) and to increase the dose as response warrants.

Contents of one to two ampoules of 0.5 grams (¾ gr.) each may be given for a more prompt effect.

For children the dosage has ranged from 12 to 50 mgm. (about ⅕ to 1 gr.); in some given every four hours, in others only as called for by symptoms.

Hay Fever:

Of twenty-four hay fever patients of Gaarde and Maytum[3], thirteen, or 54 per cent, obtained pronounced relief from symptoms for four hours or

[1]Arch. Int. Med. XXXIX; 385, 1927.
[2]J.A.M.A. LXXXVIII; 1782, 1927.
[3]Am. J. Med. Sci. CLXXIV, 635, 1927.

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—Cont.

more. The average relief was about six hours. Seven patients (29 per cent) secured partial relief. Four patients were unable to tolerate nervous symptoms caused by the ephedrine, with consequent ineffectiveness.

Mild attacks have been conveniently stopped by a spray of Ephedrine Hydrochloride Solution 3%. The effect lasts from one to three hours.

Dose in Hay Fever:

One capsule of 3/8 gr. (25 mgm.) or 1/2 gr. (33 mgm.) should be taken twice daily. Some hay fever patients exhibit nervous manifestations under ephedrine administration that may necessitate discontinuing the treatment. This is perhaps due to a hypersensitive or neurotic character of these individuals.

Low Blood Pressure:

It is acknowledged that given by mouth or intramuscularly ephedrine raises the pressure. The effect is shown in 30 minutes and lasts for about five hours. But some investigators report efforts to correct low pressure by this means useless. Others consider ephedrine is indicated in all cases of low blood pressure, no matter what the type may be.

Dose in Low Blood Pressure:

33 to 50 mgm. (1/2 to 3/4 gr.) by mouth or intramuscular injection.

Rhinitis and Coryza:

One of the most useful preparations of Ephedrine is the Ointment. In this, Ephedrine Hydrochloride 1% is combined with menthol, thymol, camphor and eucalyptus in a lanolin and petrolatum base. It enables the drugs to be kept in contact with the nasal mucosa over comparatively long periods.

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE—Cont.

It is a great solace to those afflicted with hypertrophic rhinitis, coryza and hay fever in temporarily blanching and contracting swollen mucous membranes.

Applied:

Ephedrine-Menthol Ointment is supplied in collapsible tubes with nasal tips. A small amount of the ointment is inserted in the nasal passages through the nasal tip.

Whooping Cough:

Among a variety of conditions in which ephedrine hydrochloride is being tried, one of the more interesting is whooping cough in children. Anderson and Homan have written[4] that it relieved spasmodic cough and vomiting in eighteen of twenty cases definitely diagnosed as whooping cough. Some cough remained but did not show any of the characteristics of whooping cough. No serious nervousness was noted.
The drug is probably most useful in the second stage.

Dose in Whooping Cough:

Given in an aqueous solution twice a day.

16 mgm. (1/4 gr.) to children over one year
8 mgm. (1/8 gr.) to those younger

Physiological Action:

Ephedrine effects are apparently due chiefly to sympathetic nervous system excitation. It causes a prolonged rise of blood pressure due principally to vasoconstriction. The action of the heart is strengthened by small and depressed by large doses.

Like epinephrin, it causes dilatation of bronchi, and locally applied contracts the capillaries. It is an excellent agent to cause dilation of the pupils of the eye, and this was its only use in the United States for many years.

[4]Am. J. Med. Sci. CLXXIV, 738, 1927.


for COUGHS
and COLDS
GWIA-LYPTUS
Combines the activ
well known thera
values of:-
Oil of Eucalyptus
Creosote (True Be
Guiacol
Menthol
Antimony and
Tartrat
with a pleas
agent and
Dosage
Prep
Gr
Directio
M D.

GWIA-LYPTUS COUGH ELIXIR

Indications:
Common colds and bronchial irritations.

Advantages:
Gwia-lyptus is just an improved, old fashioned agent for the control of coughs and colds. In other words, it is an aid in overcoming bronchial irritations, congestions and inflammations of the respiratory tract. It supplies a need and has won a place in the affections of physicians who have had an opportunity to prescribe it.

Because of the glycerine base it penetrates and allows the guaiacol in the thick, smooth liquid to sooth the throat and allay the cough.

As it is non-alcoholic there is nothing to irritate the throat.

Gwia-lyptus is sufficiently strong to be effective, but the ingredients are so nicely balanced that it is pleasant to the palate. Just taste it and you will see one reason why patients like it.

Description:
As may be seen, the constituents are drugs that have long been widely used in inflammations of the throat and bronchi.

Oil of Eucalyptus
Creosote (true beechwood)
Guaiacol
Menthol
Tartar Emetic
Together with glycerine as a vehicle.

How Supplied:
In attractive 3-ounce bottles with tear off prescription label. Also in gallons.

Code Word		
LANDMARK	Per dozen bottles	$3.00
LATCH	Half dozen bottles	1.80
GOSSIP	One bottle	.35
GENTEEL	In gallon bottles, each	5.25

GWIA-LYPTUS COUGH ELIXIR—Cont.

Physiological Action:

Creosote is here employed as an expectorant and antiseptic. "According to Guttman, one part of creosote to three thousand, completely inhibits the growth of bacteria." (U. S. Dispen., p. 388.) Its beneficial effect is in part due to its stimulation of the bronchial mucous membrane.

Guaiacol, like creosote, is a germicide and stimulating expectorant, and an antipyretic. The two drugs are combined in Gwia-lyptus to obtain the greater power of creosote with the greater blandness of guaiacol.

Menthol is used for its tendency to reduce inflammation.

Antimony and potassium tartrate (tartar emetic) tends to liquefy and promote the flow of mucous in the respiratory tract. It is thus of service where the mucus is thick and tenacious.

Oil of Eucalyptus is included in Gwia-lyptus principally for its help in repairing the mucous membrane.

Doses:

Adults, one to two teaspoonsful every three hours; children, 3 years to 10 years, up to one teaspoonful every three or four hours.

BELLAMPHOR

Cough Elixir for Children

Each fluid dram contains:		The U.S.P. dose is:
Tr. Belladonna	1 min.	(10 min.)
Syrup of Camphor	1 min.	(10 min.)
Spirits Ether Nitrosi	5 min.	(30 min.)
Aromatic Elixir, Vehicle, q.s.	1 dram	

Description:

The drugs composing Bellamphor have been adjusted in amount and so combined as to produce for the pediatrist and general practitioner a wholesome agent for the relief of coughs in small children.

The action of Bellamphor is antipyretic, antispasmodic, stimulant, antiseptic and analgesic. It has proven more than satisfactory in use. A comparison of the drug content with the U.S.P. dose of each shows the ample margin of safety.

Dose:

For children two years and over, 1 to 1½ teaspoonsful every four hours. For the new born, one drop in one teaspoonful of water every three or four hours.

How Supplied:

Code Word
GAINFUL — In two ounce bottles with blank prescription label, each.....$0.35


CRESAMPHODINE
CRESAMPHODINE
6 Ounces

CRECAMPHODINE

Indications:

Gonorrhea, for local injection; open wounds and abscesses, or where a non-irritating antiseptic is required.

Advantages:

An antiseptic, void of the irritating attributes of the usual iodine preparation but having that drug's ability to penetrate tissues in an enhanced degree.

Description:

Crecamphodine is ortho-iodobenzoic acid, an organic iodine with camphor and creosote in a vegetable oil base.

How Supplied:

Code Word			
GARLIC	Per	4-oz. glass stoppered bottle.....	**$3.00**
GARMENT	Per	8-oz. glass stoppered bottle.....	**5.00**
GARTER	Per	16-oz. glass stoppered bottle.....	**8.00**

Physiological Action:

Iodine is an antiseptic of great value because of its penetrating features and the rapidity with which it destroys germs. These properties can not be taken advantage of in applying the drug to inflamed surfaces until after its irritating nature is overcome. In Crecamphodine, this has been accomplished.

Creosote is anaesthetic and also somewhat antiseptic. Its value seems to be enhanced by the addition of camphor. On account of the antiseptic properties of creosote, the solution is actually soothing to inflamed and broken surfaces.

CRECAMPHODINE—Continued

Therapeutic Notes, Dosage and Interval:

GONORRHEA:

The germicidal together with the penetrating qualities of Crecamphodine make this solution a valuable one in the treatment of gonorrhea. Before the introduction of Crecamphodine, iodine was not used extensively in the treatment of gonorrhea because in ordinary forms it irritates or "burns." The only cases of gonorrheal urethritis in which Crecamphodine causes irritation, are those which are so highly inflamed that distilled water would cause pain.

Acute Gonorrhea:

In the Male. Male patients are instructed to empty the bladder and then with the use of a glass-with-rubber-bulb, urethral syringe to slowly inject 3 cc of Crecamphodine. After injection the mouth of the urethra may be sealed with liquid collodion or adhesive tape. The Crecamphodine is retained an hour or as long as convenient. An injection should follow each urination. The patient may, with advantage, drink a glass of water during each hour awake.

In the Female. Female patients should be instructed to cleanse the vagina and parts with Bor-Oxygen (Breon) before coming to your office. The urethra should be swabbed with Crecamphodine and a tampon saturated with Crecamphodine inserted in the vagina. The tampon is retained until the following morning. After removal, a douche with Bor-Oxygen should be taken. It may be necessary to replace the Crecamphodine tampon twice daily. In such instances Bor-Oxygen douches are advisable between tampons. The treatment is continued until no Gram-negative diplococci (gonococci) can be found in smears made from the urethral, cervical and vaginal secretions.

CRECAMPHODINE—Cont.

Chronic Gonorrhea.

All infected glands should be lightly massaged 2 to 3 times a week to express plugs of secretions and bacteria from the mouth of the glands, and to aid elimination of all infected matter. After massaging the glands the mucous membrane of the infected areas should be swabbed with Crecamphodine.

In the Male. 3 to 5 cc of Crecamphodine is used after irrigating the urethra. The method is to pass a flexible catheter to the neck of the bladder and to distribute Crecamphodine as the catheter is slowly withdrawn. It is allowed to remain until the next urination. Formotone and Formodide intravenously are given extensively in conjunction with the local use of Crecamphodine.

In the Female. Treatment of the chronic case consists of swabbing the urethra after the massage, swabbing the cervical glands and inserting a tampon saturated with Crecamphodine. Bor-Oxygen is used in the same manner as suggested under acute cases in the female. In gonorrhea in the female, part of the doctors' task is the teaching of patience upon the part of the patient, as it often takes a long time to evict the last vestige of infection.

CYSTITIS:

Crecamphodine is sometimes used as an aid in cystitis to the extremely effective intravenous solutions, Formotone and Formodide. 3 to 5 cc are injected into the bladder.

ABSCESSES, BOILS, WOUNDS, ETC.:

Crecamphodine is applied topically in the same manner as other local agents for the above conditions. It is soothing to inflamed surfaces, has a healing action and power to destroy infection. Consequently, it is appreciated by the person afflicted with these sometimes minor troubles that, none the less, loom large upon the outlook of the one afflicted.


CONTENTS 4 FLUID OUNCES
SOLUTION
CALCIUM-SULPHUR
COMPOUND
ALCOHOL NOT OVER 2
INDICATIONS - Scabies,
Tinea Sycosis Barbers Itch,
and similar skin affections,
and various forms of Eczema
DIRECTIONS - For Scabies
and other forms of Itch bathe
entire body with soap and water
dry thoroughly, then apply so-
lution with sponge over entire
body. In from 20 to 40 minutes
remove by taking another tepid
bath.
FOR ECZEMA - Apply to parts
affected 2 or 3 times daily
GEORGE A. BREON & CO.
Kansas City, Missouri
SOLUTION
CALCIUM-SULPHUR
COMPOUND
ALCOHOL NOT OVER 2
INDICATIONS - Scabies
Tinea Sycosis Barbers Itch
and similar skin affections
and various forms of Eczema
GEORGE A. BREON & CO.
Kansas City, Missouri

CALCIUM-SULPHUR COMPOUND
Solution

Indications:
Itch, such as Barber's Itch and Cuban Itch, Ringworm, Impetigo, Scabies, and other skin diseases due to parasites and bacteria. The solution has given good results in the treatment of skin diseases of eczematous nature, but of obscure origin.

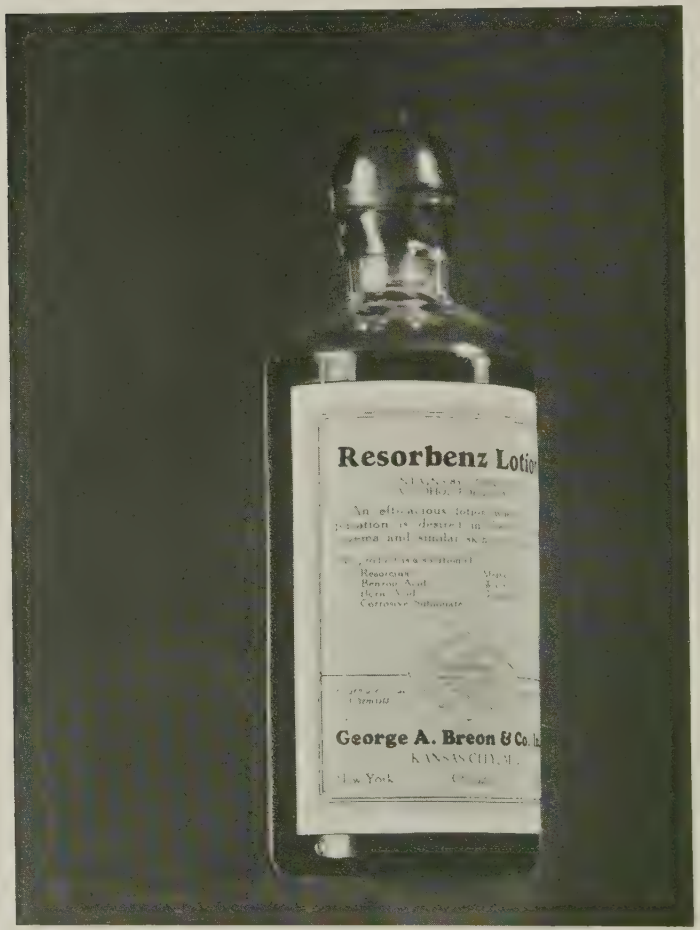
Advantages:
Overcome parasitic life through the release of sulphuretted hydrogen. A clean liquid medicament more agreeable to use than the application of ointments which soil and soak the clothing with grease. Calcium-Sulphur Compound has proved uniformly successful in the skin troubles in which indicated.

How Supplied:
Put up in 4-ounce bottles with prescription tear off label. Each bottle in a separate carton.

Code Word		
LABOR	Price per 1 dozen bottles	$6.00
LASTLY	Per ½ dozen bottles	3.50
GAMBLER	Per bottle	.75

Physiological Action:
When applied to the skin and its consequent exposure to the air, Calcium-Sulphur Compound gives off hydrogen sulphide gas, which is destructive to parasitic life, and this gas, together with the thin deposit of sulphur compound left on the skin after a few minutes drying, destroys not only the insect, but also the eggs.

How Applied:
In skin diseases of parasitic origin, the patient's skin should be well washed with soap and tepid water in a bath, dried thoroughly, and the solution applied with a soft sponge, or pledget of cotton over the affected area, or preferably over the entire body. After permitting to dry for twenty to thirty minutes, a second bath is taken, followed by a complete change of underclothing. One or two treatments are generally sufficient.


Resorbenz Lotio
George A. Breon & Co.
KANSAS CITY, M

RESORBENZ
(Eczema Lotion)

Indications:
Eczema and other itching skin diseases.

Advantages:
Resorbenz Lotion not only tends to overcome parasitic inflammation, but it also helps remove the diseased surfaces. It seems to exert a tonic action toward the skin.

Description:
This solution for external application is one which we believe that every physician will recognize as of value in treatment of eczema. It contains:

Resorcinol	Corrosive sublimate
Benzoic acid	Witch Hazel
Boric acid	Glycerine
Methyl Salicylate	85% denatured alcohol, formula 23-A.

Caution:
Applications of this solution will in most cases be followed by a severe burning sensation. To alleviate this, the patient should be supplied with a solution of calomine or other soothing medicament.

How Supplied:
In 8-oz. bottles with dispensing label. Each bottle is in a separate carton.

Code Word		
LANDLORD	Price per doz. bottles	$8.00
LATENT	Price per ½ doz. bottles	5.00
GENERAL	Price per 8-oz. bottle	1.00

Physiological Action:
The constituents in Resorbenz Lotion are distinctly antiseptic. In addition, they will soften and finally cause the separation of the horny matter of the epiderm. When applied to the skin, the solution is germicidal, escharotic and antipruritic. In many cases of eczema, it will be desired to administer medicaments internally, as eczema is held to be a constitutional disease. Refer to Sodium Thiosulphate intravenously, for this purpose.

LIQUID MERCUSEPTIC SOAP

Contains mercuric-potassium iodide 1%, in refined cocoanut oil.

Mercuseptic Soap may be used full strength, but usually it will be desired to dilute it. This may be done by the addition of distilled water, one part Liquid Mercuseptic Soap to three parts distilled water, making a ¼% solution.

It is appreciated in surgery for cleansing the field and for sterilizing and lubricating instruments. It does not corrode steel or nickel and is practically non-irritating.

How Supplied:

Code Word	
GEOLOGY	Four-ounce bottles.
LANGUAGE	Dozen four-ounce bottles.
GOBLIN	One pint.
GIGGLE	One gallon.

For prices see page 312

SURGOSAN
A Liquid Surgical Wet Dressing

Composed of:

Phenol	Balsam Peru
Camphor	Resorcin
Menthol	In a pure vegetable oil base

Advantages:

Surgosan is a powerful antiseptic, which tends to reduce inflammations and is non-toxic to the patient. When applied on gauze it affords a dressing that remains moist and soft twelve to twenty-four hours. It makes an ideal dressing for burns, indolent ulcers and abscesses. If applied as a spray, it forms a protective coating which evenly distributes the medicament over the diseased surfaces.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
GIMLET	Pint bottle	**$1.50**
GLOBE	Gallon bottle	**8.00**

MERCURODUST

Sanitary Dressing Powder

A compound composed of:

Cresol	1%
Zinc Sulphate	2%
Boric Acid	5%
Mercurochrome (H.W.D.) treated talc base	92%

Mercurodust is a sanitary, surgical and general dusting powder; cleansing, deodorant and protective. It is used in wounds, abrasions and indolent ulcers after the surface is cleansed.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
OBEDIENT	6-oz. cans with sifter tops, dozen	$7.15
OLDEN	6-oz can with sifter top, each	.70
OBELISK	¾-oz. cans with sifter tops, dozen	1.40

The 6-ounce sifter-top cans are used in the hospital or where treatment is prolonged.

The ¾-ounce cans have sifter-top and bellows-action bottom. They are convenient for individual nurses' use; they fit conveniently in the physician's bag or the user's pocket.

BISMAGAL (Powder)

Indications:

Acute gastric flatulent and catarrhal dyspepsia with hyperchlorhydria.

Advantages:

Bismagal acts with surprising rapidity in relieving gastric distress due to inflammation and flatulence. When taken, the powder is suspended in water and is evenly deposited over the lining of the stomach.

Through an interaction of the bismuth and magnesium salts, gases are neutralized and absorbed. With the ensuing contracture of the stomach, pain is relieved. Hyperacidity, if present, tends to be controlled without a rebound by the calcium carbonate, the "ideal antacid."

Formula:

Bismuth Subnitrate	5%
Bismuth Subcarbonate	5%
Calcium Carbonate, ppt.	35%
Magnesium Carbonate	25%
Magnesium Oxide	10%
Oil Peppermint and Ginger	q.s.

Code Word

OBLIGE	2-oz. package, each	$ 0.50
OMEGA	½ dozen 2-oz. packages	2.75
OMISSION	Dozen 2-oz. packages	5.00
OBSCURE	16-oz. package, each	2.25
ONSET	½ dozen 16-oz. packages	12.50

Dose:

One heaping teaspoonful in half glass of water after meals.

BISMUDIN

Indications:

Fermentative conditions of the stomach and intestines; diarrhea and cholera infantum.

Formula:

Soluble Bismuth (Breon) 20 grs.
Equivalent to 9 grs. elemental bismuth
Papain 4 grs.
Carminatives, aromatics and glycerin . . . q.s.

Advantages:

A new bismuth stomachic in a soluble form. There is no need to shake the bottle to put the bismuth in solution.

The moment Bismudin reaches the stomach its bismuth content is precipitated and we are assured the resulting bismuth coating will be equally distributed.

Papain carries an enzyme that acts in acid, alkaline or neutral media.

How Supplied:

Code Word	
GALLOP	Pint bottles.
GLIMPSE	Gallon bottles.

For prices see page 309

CALIPEP STOMACHIC

Indication: Indigestion.

Formula:

Pepsin, saccharated 15 grs.
Calisaya Bark 12 grs.
Ext. Nux Vomica 1/16 gr.
Phosphoric Acid 2 min.
Aromatic Elixir q.s.

CALIPEP STOMACHIC—Cont.

Calipep improves the digestive powers by supplying the essential ferment. It is a local stimulant to the gastric region as well as a general tonic. Its constituents are capable of replacing hydrochloric acid in peptic digestion and are useful in many types of dyspepsia.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
GAMESTER	Pint bottle	$1.00
GANDER	Gallon bottle	6.50

CITRACE
A Diuretic

Indications:
Most obviously indicated in cystitis and allied infections of the genital tract. Equally appropriate when a diuretic effect is desired as part of the treatment of fevers, influenza and congestive conditions.

Formula:

Potassium Citrate	30 grs.
Potassium Acetate	30 grs.
Buchu Infusion	2 drams
Triticum	2 drams
F. E. Hyoscyamus	2 mins.
Aromatic base, q.s., ad	1 oz.

Advantages:
Citrace increases the excretion of urine, the sweat, the bronchial and other glands through increasing the saline concentration of the blood. Since the citrate is oxidized in the body into carbonates, it tends to re-establish any depletion of the alkali reserve. The potassium seems to increase the completeness of bodily combustion.

In addition, the preparation has stimulating, soothing and diaphoretic qualities.

CITRACE—Cont.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
GLORY	Pint bottle	$1.25
GLOVE	Gallon bottle	8.25

Average Dose:

One tablespoonful, three times a day.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES COMPOUND
Elixir

Indicated:

As a reconstructive in wasting diseases, convalescence, neurasthenia, and in deficient nerve nutrition and when additional phosphorus is desired.

Formula:

Each fluid ounce contains:

Sodium Glycerophosphate	8 grs.
Calcium Glycerophosphate	4 grs.
Ferric Glycerophosphate	1½ grs.
Strychnine Glycerophosphate	1/30 gr.
Sodium Nucleinate	1/5 gr.
Avenin	1/30 gr.
Elixir vehicle	q.s.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
GLEAM	Pint bottles, each	$1.00
GLIDE	Gallon bottles, each	6.25

Dose:

One to two teaspoonsful three times a day after meals.

QUINIRON

A Prophylactic Against Malaria and a Tonic for Convalescent Cases

Advantages:

It is recognized that following malaria the parasite may persist in the system for long periods, gaining the ascendency when the defense is weakened, and that treatment is incomplete without guarding against relapse.

It has been said: [1] "The treatment of malaria does not stop with the cessation of the acute paroxysm but consists in the judicious use of tonics combined with dietetic and hygienic regimen in addition to periodic use of quinine."

The advantages of the constituents of this malarial tonic will at once commend themselves to physicians meeting malaria and its aftermath in their locations.

Formula:

Quinine Bisulphate	5 grs.
Iron and Ammonium Citrate	2 grs.
Potassium Arsenite Solution	3 mins.
Cascarin	¼ gr.
Aromatic base, q.s. ad	1 oz.

[1]Practical Treatment, Musser & Kelly, II, 689.

QUINIRON—Cont.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
GIRDLE	Pint bottle	$1.00
GLITTER	Gallon	6.75

Also supplied in the same formula except that the quinine bisulphate is increased to 10 grains; at following prices:

Code Word		
GOLDEN	Pint bottle	$ 1.50
GOSPEL	Gallon	10.00

Physiological Action:

Quinine kills most forms of the plasmodia but has no power to neutralize the toxins thrown off by them. When the causative parasite is disposed of the further treatment is to aid and abet in the restoration of red blood cells and hemoglobin and to assist in elimination of waste.

Quiniron is an antiperiodic and alterative, antiseptic, general bitter tonic and regulator.

Dose:

Two teaspoonsful to one tablespoonful four times a day, preferably before meals and at bedtime.


BOR-OXYGEN
POWDER
GEORGE A. BREG
& CO
BOR-OXYGEN
TABLETS
GEORGE A. BREG
& CO

BOR-OXYGEN
(Vaginal Douche)

Bor-Oxygen is a gentle but effective cleanser and deodorant. In originating it the one thought was to produce the finest possible aid to the vaginal douche. But, Bor-Oxygen is so well liked by its devotees that many are using it as a general purpose antiseptic such as a mouth wash and for underarm perspiration. This is the age when women think more about personal hygiene than ever before. The discriminating, intelligent woman naturally looks to her physician for advice and the correct aid on the subject of personal hygiene.

Formula:

Bor-Oxygen (Breon)	8%	Sod. Bicarbonate	25%
Zinc Sulphate	3%	Magnesium Sulphate, Aromatized	q.s.
Sodium Benzoate	1%		
Boric Acid	27%		

How Supplied:

IN POWDER

Code Word		
OBTUSE	3-oz. bottle with measuring cup-top	**$0.45**
OPENLY	½ doz. 3-oz. bottles with measuring cup-top	**2.50**
OBVIOUS	Dozen 3-oz. bottles with measuring cup-top	**4.50**
OFFENSE	10-oz. bottle	**.75**
OPERA	½ doz. 10-oz. bottles	**4.00**
OFFSET	Dozen 10-oz. bottles	**7.50**

IN TABLETS

Code Word		
HEADWAY	Bottle of 25 tablets with tear off label	**$0.35**
HEALTH	½ doz. bottles, 25 tablets each, with tear off label	**1.80**
HAVOC	Doz. bottles, 25 tablets ea., w/tear off label	**3.00**
HAZARD	Bottle of 100 tablets	**.85**
HEADLAND	Bottle of 1,000 tablets	**7.00**

BOR-OXYGEN—(Continued)
(Vaginal Douche)

Therapeutic Notes:

The Bor-Oxygen content tends to release oxygen to many times its volume upon coming in contact with water and organic matter. Upon contact with mucous secretions Bor-Oxygen favors the oxidation of the latter and the destroying of certain pathogenic organisms.

Small quantities of other antiseptics, antiseptic oils and an astringent all well known to the physician are included to give a rounded inhibition to various bacteria; for cleansing qualities and the desired mild astringency.

Bor-Oxygen douche powder and tablets are effective, harmless and safe for repeated use.

As a Douche:

Two tablets, or two teaspoonsful of powder which may be measured in the metal cap, are dissolved in a quart of warm water.



OINTMENTS

Ointments comprise an important group of medicinal preparations because an oily substance is most consistent to soften, sooth and protect an oily surface such as the skin: likewise when it is needful to maintain a curative or anesthetic agent in contact with skin, mucous, or eye surface.

The quality and purity of the ingredients, the smoothness and freedom from irritating particles of the finished product is attested by the fact that Breon Ointments are used by the country's most exacting and perhaps largest purchaser.


2 Ozs
No. 1 or A
With
Applicator
Bor-Oxy-
Quinolin
Vaginal
Jelly
George A.
Breon & Co.,
Inc.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

BOR-OXYQUINOLIN
Vaginal Jelly

Indications:

A prophylactic against and bacteriostatic agent in local infections; for the treatment of vaginitis and other inflammations of the female genital tract.

Bor-Oxyquinolin Prophylactic Jelly consists of: Boric Acid, Oxyquinolin Sulphate, and phenol in a glycerinated tragacanth base.

Advantages:

In intra-vaginal prophylaxis, many consider a glycerin, water soluble vehicle to have very pronounced superiorities over, for instance, suppositories.

The non-greasy base of Bor-Oxyquinolin Jelly will mix with the watery secretions, and diffusion should follow throughout the vaginal vault.

To Oxyquinolin Sulphate is attributed a high power of restraining development. A strength of 1:10000 is sufficient to prevent development of staphlococcus pyogenes or the bacillus typhosus, while 1:20000 inhibits development to a marked degree. Yet Bor-Oxyquinolin Vaginal Jelly does not injure mucous membranes.

How Supplied:

Bor-Oxyquinolin Jelly is supplied in collapsible tubes which are preferably fitted with applicator pipes. These make it easy for the patient, after instructions from the physician to apply the Bor-Oxyquinolin effectively.

Code Word	
MAGNOLIA	One dozen 2-oz. tubes each with applicator, (No. 456-A).
MARKET	One-half dozen tubes, each with applicators, (No. 456-A).
MANSION	One dozen 2-oz. tubes without applicators, (No. 456).

For prices see page 309

BENOXAL

Indications:
Dermatophytosis or "eczematoid ringworm," a cutaneous disease originating in localities subject to chafing. This is most often between the toes. It is also known by such names as locker-room itch, golfer's itch and tinea cruris.

Contraindications:
Should not be used on open wounds or ulcers.

Advantages:
In late years a large part of the population has been harassed with an irritation generally confined to the spaces between the toes. Isolated cases however, indicate that the same condition may occur or extend to every part of the body except the scalp.

The disease is due to fungi, most often identified as Trichophyton interdigitale, and has been described as a ringless ringworm. It is contracted from the floors of locker-rooms, swimming pools, gymnasiums and hotel rooms. 78% of the men and 17% of the women using the gymnasium and swimming pool at the end of the first semester in 1929 at the University of California had ringworm of the feet. In addition 9% of the men had ringworm on higher parts of the body. The United States Public Health Service has said that probably half of all adults have had the condition at some time. In the majority the disease is mild though the itching may be intense. Yet individuals have been known to be wholly disabled for several months.

Nor is a cure always easy. Salicylic acid is the drug favored quite generally in the treatment. In Benoxal this is augmented with benzoic acid and is carried in an ointment base designed to permit penetration and at the same time of such consistency as to enhance the keratolytic action by remaining in contact with the affected area.

BENOXAL—Cont.

Description:

Benoxal contains:

Benzoic acid	12%
Salicylic acid	5%
Zinc oxide	15%

Its consistency hinders the melting and running off of the preparation.

How Supplied:

In one-ounce jars with dispensing labels. Each jar is packed in an individual carton.

Code Word		
NECTAR	Per jar	$0.40
NEEDFUL	Per dozen jars	4.00

The Physiological Action:

Its benefit in dermatophytosis is due first to its softening effect upon the corneous layer of the skin and in a larger measure to its distinct antiseptic action upon the deeply imbedded parasites.

Therapeutic Notes:

Dermatophytosis has been mistaken for eczema, lichen planus and even psoriasis. The disease manifests itself in divers ways. It may be summarized as a superficial erythema in a locality subject to chafing, especially between the toes or on the feet, but also between the fingers, in the axilla, or the groin. The skin manifestations run from those having the appearance of an acute eczema, either weeping or dry and scaly, to those of chronic eczema with thickened and indurated epithelium. Other forms are the vesicular and pustular.

While the condition for practical purposes may be considered a superficial infection, isolated cases are recorded in which the fungus elements have been found in the blood stream as well as from a lesion of the skin considered secondary; the organism has also been recovered from inguinal lymph nodes and from the toes of the same patient.

Suggested method of application is included with each package of Benoxal.

TANUROL

Hemorrhoidal Astringent Ointment

Indications:

To abate discomfort and ameliorate the severity of hemorrhoids and pruritis.

Advantages:

An analgesic and astringent unguent that has proved peculiarly grateful to those afflicted with vascular tumors of the rectal mucous membrane, both within and without the sphincter ani. It is always of service in diminishing pain and preventing inflammation.

Venous external hemorrhoids can sometimes be thoroughly overcome by applications of Tanurol Astringent Ointment. Its astringency is suited to its purpose, while irritation and toxicity is practically absent.

Its anesthetic action is largely on the nerve endings, with little effect upon the nerve trunks as with cocaine. This is the reason for its especial applicability in pruritis.

Formula:

Tannic acid	3%
Quinine and Urea Hydroch.	1/4%
Benzocaine	1%
Phenol	3/4%
Lanolin and petrolatum	q.s.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
MACHINE	No. 451-A. One ounce collapsible tubes, each with applicator pipe, per dozen complete	**$3.75**
MACKEREL	No. 451. One ounce collapsible tubes, without applicator pipes, per dozen	**3.00**
NABOB	No. 451-J. In 14-oz. jars, each	**1.80**



MAILING ROOM

A department that endeavors to keep in touch with the physicians of the United States.



PACKING AND SHIPPING

Packing to prevent breakage of ampoules and bottles in shipping, makes the workers in this room careful by instinct.


PICROLIN
AN ADVANCED OINTMENT
FOR BURNS AND WOUNDS
GEORGE A. BREON & CO

PICROLIN

An Advanced Ointment for Burns and Wounds

Indications:

Burns of first and second degree, and wounds.

Advantages:

Combines the anesthetic action of benzocaine with picrate, a germicide. Through the lanolin content it also assists healing.

Composed of:

Benzocaine-Benzoate	1. %
Picric Acid	0.25%
Lanolin and Petrolatum	q.s.

Therapeutic Notes:

Picrolin is peculiarly beneficial to surfaces made painful by burns, wounds or open abrasions. The analgesic properties of Picrolin tend to afford quick and grateful relief from painful open lesions, while the necessary antisepsis is provided at the same time. It also stimulates epithelial growth.

Picrolin being slowly absorbed, is safe and eminently satisfactory as a local analgesic. It is practically non-irritant and non-toxic and is effective also through unbroken mucous membrane. There is an astringent and antiseptic action that is of use in treating ulcers with a free discharge.

How Applied:

Apply freely to the affected part and cover with a loose dressing.

How Supplied.

Code Word		
NARROW	14-oz. amber glass jar, with screw cap	$1.80
NATURE	5-lb. tins, each	7.00
MAGNET	1-oz. collapsible tubes, box of 1 dozen	3.00

SALIBENZ

An Ointment for Skin Inflammations

Indications:
Furunculosis, boils, poison ivy and scaling, oozing and itching skin conditions.

Advantages:
Salibenz Ointment has been of great benefit in skin conditions and in the surface eruptions characterized by boils. Salicylic acid is an effective antiseptic probably because the streptococcus is usually concerned. It also is of service in softening the corneous layer of the skin.

But, much of the improved effect from Salibenz is due to the other constituents which cause the rapid absorption of the ointment and from the anesthetic action which make it possible to allay discomfort soon after applying to the affected surface.

Formula:

Salicylic acid	12½ %
Benzocaine	1 %
Lanolin, q. s. ad	1 oz.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
NEBULA	14-oz. amber glass jars with screw cap	**$1.80**
MAGPIE	1-oz. collapsible tubes, box of 1 doz.	**3.00**

BENZOLIN OINTMENT

Does Not Stain

Indications:
Wounds, and surface ulcers, and itching conditions; to allay discomfort and encourage healing.

Composed of:

Benzocaine-benzoate	1%
Lanolin and petrolatum	q.s.

Code Word		
NEGATIVE	14-oz. glass jar	**$1.80**
MARSHALL	1-oz. collapsible tubes, per dozen	**3.00**

SULPHIC
A Water Soluble Sulphur Jelly

Indications:
Scabies, favus, acne, psoriasis and seborrhea.

Advantages:
A sulphur application with distinct characteristics. It is quickly and more completely absorbed than preparations in a grease base. No evil odor emanates from it. It contains ichthyol with all that that means to many practitioners in certain skin diseases.

Formula:

Sulphur, ppt. U.S.P.	10%
Ichthyol	5%
Tragacanth and Irish moss base	q.s.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
NEIGHBOR	2-oz. collapsible tubes, per dozen	**$5.75**
NEPHEW	2-oz. collapsible tubes, each	**.55**
NERVOUS	14-oz. jar	**2.00**

Therapeutic Notes:
On application of sulphic to the skin an alkaline sulphid is formed which is actively toxic to the causative parasites of scabies and favus. Through its stimulation of the peripheral circulation it tends to overcome congestion and to soften the scaby elements. For one or both of these reasons it is used in psoriasis, seborrhea and acne.

How Applied:
In scabies Sulphic is ordered to be applied freely to the affected areas at night after a cleansing bath in which soap is thoroughly used. The jelly is washed off in the morning and may be repeated as necessary. The underclothes and bedding should be washed and boiled and it may be advisable to treat all members of the family.

METHYL-SALICYLATE BALM

Used in a wide variety of minor congestive conditions such as headache, head colds, sprains and as an anodyne in bronchial coughs, neuralgia and subacute muscular and articular rheumatic fever.

Advantages:
In Methyl-Salicylate Balm, the analgesic properties of the popular menthol are combined with the antirheumatic, methyl-salicylate and other stimulants and rubefacients.

As a counter-irritant and inflammation reducer, Methyl-Salicylate Balm rubbed into the affected part has a well defined place.

Composed of:
Methyl-Salicylate, Menthol, Eucalyptol, Thymol, Oleoresin Capsicum, and Oil Cajuput in a lanolin and petrolatum base.

How Supplied:
Code Word
MANTLE One dozen 1-oz. collapsible tubes (No. 458).
For price see page 314

LUBRICATING JELLY (Breon)

A sterile glycerinated lubricant with tragacanth base to facilitate the insertion of instruments, such as the catheter, colon tube, sound and speculum and in digital examinations.

Lubricating Jelly (Breon) is exceedingly smooth. As it is non-greasy and water soluble, is easily removed. It does not soil clothing nor injure metal or rubber instruments. It is not irritating to sensitive membranes, but on the contrary is emollient.

How Supplied:
Code Word
MADLY Dozen 1¾-oz. collapsible tubes (No. 457)
NANKEEN 14-oz. jars (No. 457-J)
For prices see page 314

MERCUROCHROME 2%
OINTMENT

Indications:

Dermatological and open wound conditions where an antiseptic agent in an emollient and fatty base is desirable.

Advantages:

The stain supplies a relatively permanent germicidial agent to any body surface. It does not "burn" and aids granulation. Among the host of conditions in which Mercurochrome Ointment will suggest itself are eczematoid ringworm and vulvovaginitis.

Dorne & Stein[1] after use in 73 cases of vulvovaginitis recommend Mercurochrome Ointment "because of ease of administration, freedom from pain and irritation and because of the rapidity and permanence of cure."

How Supplied:

Code Word		
MAGAZINE	No. 452. 1 dozen 1-oz. collapsible tubes. .	**$3.25**
NAPKIN	No. 452-J. In 14-oz. jars, each.	**2.00**

[1] Chi. Med. Soc. Off. Bul., Dec. 15, '23.

CHANCROL
Solution and Ointment
(Rosenwald)

Indications:
Chancroids.

Advantages:
Chancrol Solution and Ointment are agents of such exceptional worth in the treatment of chancroids, that they might be called specifics except for a desire to use restrained language.

Young[1] of Johns Hopkins Clinic is quoted: "In our clinic all other treatments have been replaced by that recommended by Rosenwald. . . . The results of this method of treatment are most gratifying, the time of healing being reduced about 75 per cent. The old chronic rebellious chancroids which have been such an unpleasant feature of genito-urinary clinics are now practically never seen."

Description:
The Chancrol Treatment consists of two parts; a solution and an ointment, prepared according to the formulae of Dr. Leon Rosenwald. It is composed of the following:

***Chancrol Solution:**

Calomel	1 part by weight
Zinc Sulphate	2 parts by weight
Fluid Opium camphorated	1 part by volume
Procaine	0.25 parts by weight
Lime Water	9 parts by volume

Chancrol Ointment:

Zinc Oxide	1 part by weight
Starch	1 part by weight
Boric Acid	1 part by weight
Gum Camphor	1 part by weight
3% Carbolated Petrolatum	12 parts by weight

How Supplied:
The Chancrol Treatment in complete boxes contains: *Chancrol Solution, one oz. in glass stoppered bottle. Chancrol Ointment, one oz. jar.

Code Word
GARLAND Price complete **$1.50**

*A tax-exempt narcotic preparation. Does not require Federal order blank. The law requires only a record of the narcotic registry number of the purchaser, which must be given in orders for Chancrol Solution.

CHANCROL—Cont.

Physiological Action:

Mode of action not definitely known but the medicaments have a selective and destructive action on the bacillus of Ducrey.

Therapeutic Notes with Technic of Application:

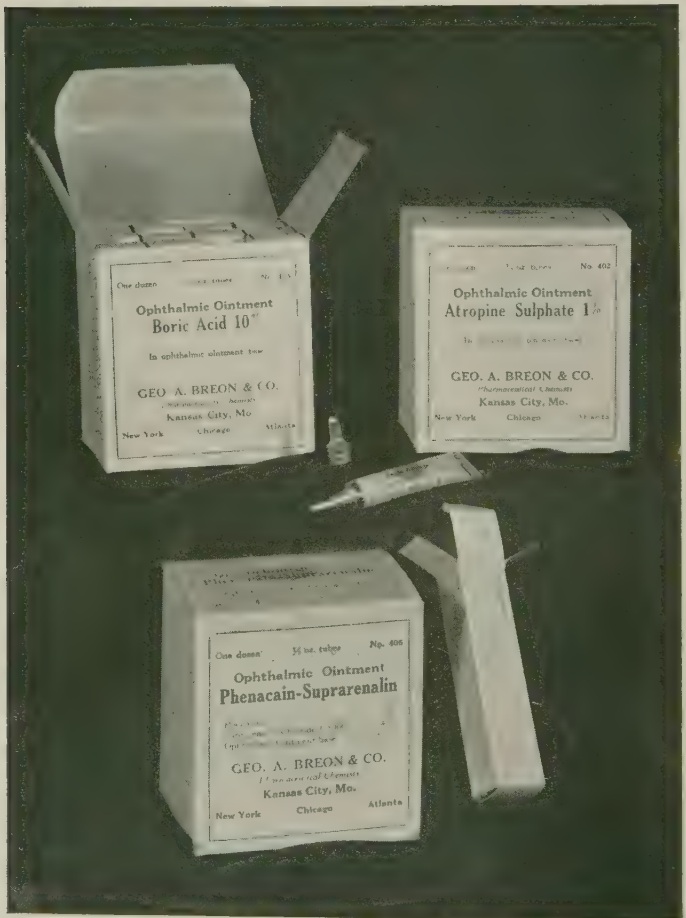
As the vast majority of chancroids occur on the penis the following details of applying are given.[1]

A thin film of cotton about one inch by three inches is laid on the palm of the hand. The mouth of the bottle is now placed on the cotton, and a few shaking movements saturates the cotton, leaving a slight deposit. The entire length of the film is treated in this manner. The "buttered" side of the cotton is now placed around the penis covering the ulcerations, and the foreskin drawn over the cotton. The pain produced by this application is variable, of short duration and not intense enough to require anodynes.

The patient is instructed not to remove the cotton but to return the next day for further treatment. The cotton is at that time removed and every chancroid is found plainly outlined and limited. Chancroids from the size of a pin point to that of a silver dollar are shown plainly. The uninfected skin has not been damaged in the least. What moisture is present is wiped off with a little cotton and application of the ointment made. Only one application of Chancrol Solution is required. Chancrol Ointment, however, is applied daily until healing is completed.

After the second day, the chancroids begin to drop out, leaving a clean, granulating surface which heals with remarkable rapidity.

[1]Young's Practice of Urology, II, 190.
[2]From Rosenwald; Urol. & Cut. Rev. XXVII, Sept. 9, 1923.


Ophthalmic Ointment
Boric Acid 10%
GEO. A. BREON & CO.
Kansas City, Mo.
New York
Chicago
Ophthalmic Ointment
Atropine Sulphate 1%
GEO. A. BREON & CO.
Kansas City, Mo.
New York
Chicago
No. 402
No. 405
Ophthalmic Ointment
Phenacain-Suprarenalin
GEO. A. BREON & CO.
Kansas City, Mo.
New York
Chicago
Atlanta

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENTS

Ointments are considered preferable to solutions in the treatment of abnormal conditions of the conjunctiva in which a more prolonged remedial action is wanted.

Ointment is not washed away by tear secretions. Gluing together of the eyelids is prevented by the presence of ointment on the lids, so that in discharging eyes, drainage is not impeded with possible extension of the infection. There are also healing and soothing qualities in the special ophthalmic bases themselves. The even incorporation of the active medicaments and absence of irritating particles is insured through the necessary precautions.

As absorption is slower from ointments, stronger concentrations of medicaments may be given than in solution.

Ophthalmic ointments are supplied in 1/8-ounce collapsible tubes suitable for application directly to the eyelid.

Applied:

By drawing down the lower eyelid by pressure on the cheek and depositing the ointment within the margin of the lower lid. When the eyeball is to be treated, the ointment is deposited in the same way. The lids are then closed and are gently but thoroughly massaged to distribute the medicament.

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENTS—Cont.

ATROPINE SULPHATE 1%

Indications:

The dilation of pupils for treatment of inflammations such as iritis, keratitis and "serpent" ulcers.

How Supplied:

Code Word
MAINTAIN No. 402. Small collapsible tubes with long tips, per dozen.....**$1.40**

In speaking of iritis the Ref. Handbook of Medical Sciences, says (V. p, 667): "As regards local treatment, the use of Atropine has first place. A solution of the sulphate usually of one per cent strength should be employed as often as may be necessary to thoroughly dilate the pupil and keep it well dilated, if this is possible."

BORIC ACID 10%

Indications:

A general eye bacteriostat.

How Supplied:

Code Word
MAJESTY No. 403. Small collapsible tubes, with long tips, per dozen.....**$1.10**

Because of its mildness boric acid may be used on so sensitive a part as the cojunctiva without toxicity or irritation from any usual application.

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENTS—Cont.

COPPER CITRATE 5%

Indications:

For absorption of granulations of eyelids, trachoma and disturbances of the follicles of the eyelashes.

How Supplied:

Code Word
MANACLE No. 404. Small collapsible tubes, with long tips, per dozen.....**$1.10**

Applied at two to four-day intervals.

MERCURIC-ATROPINE

Indications:

Keratitis and iritis.

Contains:

Mercury, yellow oxide	1. %
Atropine sulphate	0.5%

How Supplied:

Code Word
MANAGE No. 405. Small collapsible tubes with long tips, per dozen.....**$1.25**

Applied about twice daily. In phlyctenular keratitis, Mercuric-Atropine Ointment is placed in the conjunctival sac once daily and distributed by massage of the closed lids.

MERCURIC-EPINEPHRIN

Indications:

Cojunctivitis, congested lids and sties.

Contains:

Mercury, yellow oxide	1. %
Epinephrin, 1:1000	2.5%

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENTS

MERCURIC-EPINEPHRIN—Cont.

How Supplied:

Code Word

MANDATE No. 401. Small collapsible tubes with long tips, per dozen.....**$1.25**

Mercury, yellow oxide is the first thought of oculists in inflammations of the eye. Epinephrin is included to bring a temporary cessation of discomfort through blanching of congested membranes. Applied about twice daily.

MERCURY, YELLOW OXIDE 1%

Indications:

Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular keratitis, absorption of corneal scar tissue.

How Supplied:

Code Word

MANFUL No. 407. Small collapsible tubes with long tips, per dozen.....**$1.10**

PHENACAIN-EPINEPHRIN

Indications:

For relief of eye pain particularly after removal of foreign substances.

Contains:

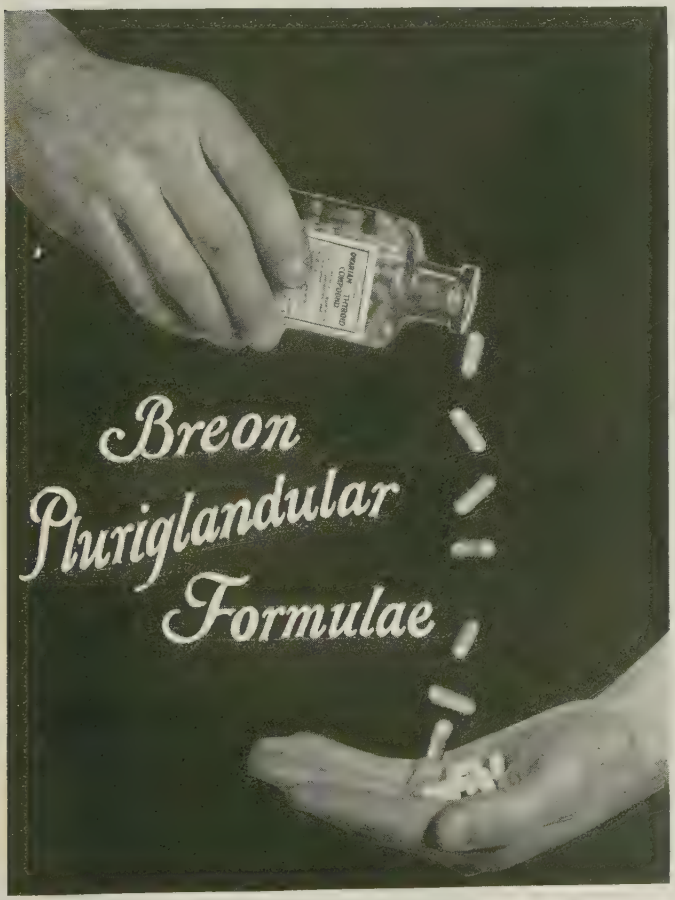
Phenacain	1%
Epinephrin, 1-3000	4%

How Supplied:

Code Word

MANKIND No. 406. Small collapsible tubes with long tips, per dozen.....**$2.00**

Phenacain 1% as a local anesthetic acts quickly and has been reported greater in anesthetic power than cocaine 3% solution. It does not dilate the pupil nor dry the cornea and is definitely antiseptic.


Breon
Pluriglandular
Formulae

THE WHY OF PLURIGLANDULAR FORMULAE

That the physical and mental development of a person are largely controlled by the action and interaction of the endocrines is, we believe, no longer questioned. So, if we can visualize and understand what role the internal secretions have played in the growth and nutritioning of an individual, we can understand why that person is what he is.

But as every gland of internal secretion is affected by the subnormal or abnormal activity of any of the other glands in the cycle it is seen why a dysfunction, evidenced by a particular organ, may perhaps be traced to a hypo-function or hyper-function of a seemingly remote organ.

The best example of this is in the female, where the radical changes occurring with puberty, pregnancy, and the menopause are so liable to bring imbalances in the functioning of the endocrines. This offers opportunity for skillful therapeutic work, since these changes are made possible by certain of the glands and, in turn, the same or other glands in the chain are vitally affected by the adjustments and readjustments.

A common illustration of a multiglandular disorder in the male is shown by a related group of symptoms in the thyroid-testes-adrenal syndrome. We see men of this type all around us, but it is only the more pronounced cases that are apt to seek advice from a physician. This syndrome ensues in men of about thirty, who have developed up to that time in an average way. They tire easily, approach baldness and tend to abulia. In many there is a lack of libido. Some are subject to indigestion and lose weight; suffer from headaches and cold extremities. The heart action may slow down.

It is because health disorders are rarely or never due to the disturbance of a single gland, that pluriglandular formulae such as listed in this book are credited with happier therapeutic effects than single gland medication.

APHRODISIAC COMPOUND IMPROVED
(Breon)

Prescribed in:

Neurasthenic Impotence

While it is essentially for treatment of the male, the same formula has given a good account of itself in female cases. Our Suprarenal Ovarian Compound (Prescription No. 503) will however often bring more desirable results in correcting functional irregularities in the generative organs of women.

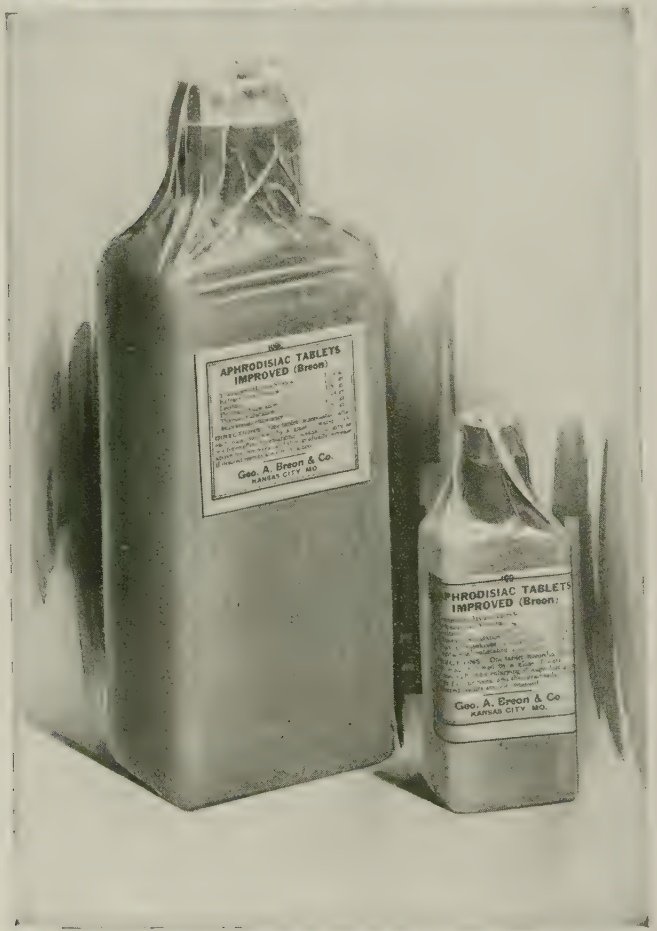
Advantages:

This formula has given most satisfactory results in the treatment of neurasthenic impotence, although not every case will be relieved. Every physician will agree that the consitutents given below, all have a certain and distinct value in the treatment of impotence. The prescription is not meant to act merely as a temporary aphrodisiac, but is prepared for the purpose of relieving certain underlying causes of the condition. The constituents exert a tonic and alterant effect on the entire system, and the entire health of the patient usually shows marked improvement following their administration. The most marked effect —one which often precedes any aphrodisiac effect, is an improved appetite, improved nutrition, less nervousness, and better sleep on the part of the patient. That relief may be permanent is clinically shown by patients who have remained potent for several years after the administration of this formula.

Formula:

Each capsule or tablet contains:

Yohimbine Hydrochloride	1-12 gr.
Pituitary, whole Substance	1-24 gr.
Thyroid Substance	1-12 gr.
Suprarenal, whole Substance	1-5 gr.
Extract Nux Vomica	1-6 gr.
Lecithin	1-8 gr.


APHRODISIAC TABLETS
IMPROVED (Breon)
Geo. A. Breon & Co.
KANSAS CITY MO
APHRODISIAC TABLETS
IMPROVED (Breon)
Geo. A. Breon & Co
KANSAS CITY MO.

APHRODISIAC COMPOUND, IMPROVED—Cont.

How Supplied:

In Capsules

Code Word		
FACTOR	No. 500. 100 capsules in sealed bottle, with blank prescription label	$ 2.60
JOLLY	1,000 capsules in sealed bottle	19.90

In Tablets

HACKNEY	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.	$ 2.25
IBEX	Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	17.90

Doses and Interval:

One capsule or tablet three times a day before meals. The dose may be extended to one at bed-time. This should not be exceeded as it is best to administer a moderate dosage over a longer period if needed. Effect is usually noted within 72 hours after beginning treatment and one to two weeks administration is usually sufficient.

Physiological Action:

Yohimbine Hydrochloride:

Yohimbine hydrochloride is an alkaloid which is obtained from the bark of Corynanth Yohimbi. As early as 1900 yohimbine was found to be very active in exciting the sexual impulses of both animals and man.[1] In small doses, there is a distinct specific effect upon the genital region. This effect extends to the vascular nerves and also the central nervous system. Loewy has observed that yohimbine causes the blood vessels to become dilated.

The following manifestations have been observed[2] in healthy men: Hardening and enlargement of the testes and induration of the penis, with powerful erections of varying duration. In females, there is a very noticeable dilation of the ovaries and of the uterus. In man there is a marked increase in the

APHRODISIAC COMPOUND, IMPROVED—Cont.

quantity of sperma, under treatment with yohimbine.[3] There are many cases on record showing that in experiments with animals, yohimbine has had the effect of increasing the production of semen.

The treatment of fifteen male and fifteen female patients suffering from neurasthenia, partially associated with impotence, resulted in the relief of the neurasthenia in the majority of these cases, without regard to the genital complaints.[4]

Nux Vomica:

Nux Vomica is essentially a stimulant which affects the whole nervous system, manifesting itself in increased functional activity. It is especially valuable as a respiratory and circulatory stimulant and seems to possess extraordinary powers of overcoming the effects of depressant drugs such as yohimbine.

Lecithin:

There is considerable clinical evidence of the utility of lecithin in neurasthenia, tuberculosis, chlorosis, scrofula, and rickets. It seems to increase the red blood corpuscles. Some observers have also noticed a marked increase in the number of white blood corpuscles. Many cases reported show a satisfactory increase in weight under treatment with lecithin. Being a natural phosphorus, it is said to exercise the tonic effect of this element upon the system without the disadvantage of its toxic action.

Pituitary Gland:

The pituitary gland is an important factor in the development of the genitals and in maintaining their normal functions. Administration of pituitary sub-

APHRODISIAC COMPOUND, IMPROVED—Cont.

Suprarenal Glands:
stance tends to increase secre tions of the pituitary gland, and so may overcome these conditions.

The suprarenal or adrenal glands elaborate a ferment which enables the hemoglobin of the red blood cells to take up oxygen. It seems to play a role in the liberation of sugar for muscular activity. The adrenal glands have a part in the development of the sexual organs, and sexual secondary characteristics. It has been clinically demonstrated that the feeding of suprarenal substances will help relieve conditions as named above, as caused by hypo-adrenalism.

It must be remembered that no aphrodisiac will ever be prepared which will act as a specific in all cases. Neurasthenic impotence may be due to any one of a number of causes. If it is due to glandular disturbance, or atrophy of the vasomotor nerve centers, which can be relieved, we believe that our Aphrodisiac Compound Improved will restore a normal condition. Effect is usually noted within 72 hours after beginning treatment but in some individuals prolonged administration is required. However, if there are other underlying conditions, they should be treated separately before administration of this formula.

Price in Capsules

Code Word		
FACTOR	No. 500. 100 capsules in sealed bottle, with prescription tear-off label.....	$ 2.60
JOLLY	1,000 capsules in sealed bottle.....	19.90

Price in Tablets

HACKNEY	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.....	$ 2.25
IBEX	Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T.....	17.90

REFERENCES:
[1] Oberwarth and Loewy V. A. P. A. Cliii., and B. K. W. No. 42.
[2] Seitz (Medizinische Woche), 1902, No. 48.
[3] Strubell; Wiener klinische Wochenschrift, 1906, No. 37.
[4] J. D. Wiltrout; Notes on New Remedies, New York, 1908.


100 Capsules
Prescription No. 502
SUPRARENAL-ORCHIC
COMPOUND (Male)
Prescribed in functional hyp -
tension, neurasthenia and fa-
tigue syndrome.
FORMULA:
Suprarenal sub-
(W
1-4 grs.
Thyroid -
Orchi
10 grs.
1 1-2 grs.
Anterior) 1-40 grs.
Ce
Glycerophosphate, 1 grs.
INDICATIONS: Hypotension,
asthenia and lowered vitality,
particularly where sexual func-
tion is below normal.
DOSE: One capsule three
times a day before meals; may
be increased to two capsules t.
i.d. with observation of blood
pressure. Decrease gradually
when desired effect is obtained
GEORGE A. BREON & CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

SUPRARENAL-ORCHIC COMPOUND
(Male) Prescription

Prescribed in:

Asthenia; neurasthenia particularly where the sexual function is below normal. Low blood pressure and fatigue syndrome.

Contraindications:

Arteriosclerosis, aneurysm, myocardiac disease.

Formula:

Suprarenal (whole)	1-4 gr.
Thyroid	1-10 gr.
Orchic, desiccated (testicular)	1 1-2 grs.
Pituitary (anterior)	1-40 gr.
Phosphate Comp.	q.s.

How Supplied:

Code Word

FAMILY Prescription No. 502, 100 Capsules in sealed bottle with prescription tear-off label....**$2.25**

Therapeutic Notes:

If the endocrine chain which is concerned can be activated the metabolic process should be encouraged to an increased rate and the fatigue substances or toxins eliminated, with a subsequent conquering of the asthenia.

The employment of prescription No. 502 in male cases and of No. 503 in female cases is eminently justified with a good prospect of success.

Dose:

One capsule three times a day, one or two hours after meals. May be increased to two capsules at the same time, in some cases. Decrease gradually when therapeutic effect is accomplished.

SUPRARENAL-OVARIAN COMPOUND

(Female) Prescription

Prescribed in:

Asthenia and neurasthenia; "run down" states.

Formula:

Suprarenal	1-4 gr.
Ovarian (total)	1 gr.
Thyroid	1-10 gr.
Pituitary (anterior)	1-40 gr.
Phosphate Comp.	q.s.

How Supplied:

Code Word
FAVOR No. 503, 100 Capsules in sealed bottle with blank prescription label.....$2.25

Dose:

One capsule three times a day, one or two hours after meals. May be increased to two capsules at the same time, with observation of blood and vasomoter pressure. Decrease gradually when therapeutic effect is achieved.

Therapeutic Notes:

The picture presented in this "run down" condition is one of undue fatigue, arterial hypotension, vasomoter disturbances and cold extremities, symptoms so frequently the outward signs of lowered functional activity and faulty basal metabolism. While this condition is known as hypoadrenia, it may be due to disfunction of the pituitary and the thyroid, as well as the adrenals. It involves the adrenal-thyroid-pituitary-gonad chain, so that a pluriglandular formula is the rational one to resort to.

MAMMATONE COMPOUND (BREON)

Prescribed in:

Agalactia, both primiparae and multiparae.

Formula:

Placental, desiccated	2 grs.
Mammary Substance	2 grs.
Pituitary, whole	1-10 gr.
Calcium Lactate	q.s.

How Supplied:

In Capsules.

Code Word
FAINTLY — No. 508, 100 Capsules in sealed bottle with blank prescription tear-off label. . **$ 3.00**

In Tablets

HAGGLE — Price per bottle of 100 tablets. **$ 2.50**
IDENTITY — Price per bottle of 1,000 tablets. **18.75**

Therapeutic Notes:

The principal constituent of this galactagogue, mammary substance stimulates lacteal secretions, while placental substance seems to enhance the nutritive qualities of the milk. Mammary substance is also valuable in treating too profuse menstruation, so is useful in combating menstruation and menorrhagia before cessation of lactation.

A disturbance of any glandular activity is nearly always accompanied by pituitary disturbance, so pituitary substance is indicated in agalactia.

This product has been thoroughly tried out clinically with highly satisfactory results.

Dose:

Administered as a postpartum treatment. Two capsules or tablets three times a day after meals, until desired therapeutic effect is achieved. Then one tablet after meals while nursing.

MAMMARY-PITUITARY COMPOUND
(Formerly Menorrhagia Compound)

Prescribed in:
Menorrhagia and Metrorrhagia.

Formula:

Mammary Substance	2 1-2 grs.
Pituitary Substance (whole)	1-4 gr.
Thyroid Substance (U.S.P.)	1-12 gr.
Ergot, Po.Ex.	1-2 gr.
Phosphate Comp.	q.s.

How Supplied:

In Capsules

Code Word
FALCON No. 511, 100 Capsules in sealed bottle with blank prescription label.....$ 3.50

In Tablets

HALIBUT Price per bottle of 100 C. T.....$ 3.25
IDLE Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T..... 25.00

Therapeutic Notes:
The action of the mammary gland seems to be distinctly antagonistic to ovarian functions. This is demonstrated by the fact that during the period of lactation, menstruation is usually absent.

In many cases of menorrhagia, mammary substance will control the uterine hemorrhage, especially in young girls and young women. The substance seems to act favorably both in cases of too profuse and too frequent menstruation. Ergotin and pituitary substance are both known to be valuable in controlling uterine hemorrhage—and in acting as a muscular tonic to the uterus.

This prescription is to be used in cases of menorrhagia and metrorrhagia which are due to functional disorders rather than organic disorders.

Dose:
One capsule or tablet one or two hours after meals, with double dosage three days before and during menstruation. Then omit for one week and repeat.

OVARIAN-THYROID COMPOUND
(Formerly Emmenagogue Compound)

Indications:

Amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, neurasthenia, and disturbances of the menopause.

Formula:

Ovarian Substance with Corpus Luteum	2 1-8 grs.
Thyroid Substance, U.S.P.	1-10 gr.
Pituitary body (whole)	1-12 gr.
Phosphate Comp.	q.s.

How Supplied:

In Capsules

Code Word		
FACULTY	No. 505, 100 Capsules in sealed bottle with blank prescription label	$ 3.25

In Tablets

HAGGARD	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.	$ 3.00
IDEAL	Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T.	24.00

Therapeutic Notes:

A scanty, subnormal menstruation, or absence of menstruation entirely, is not in itself a serious condition, but rather an indication of other disturbances. Consequently, treatment should not be aimed so much at the re-establishment of the menstrual flow as for the restoration of the general health. Providing there are no anatomical defects, menstruation will become normal when normal health has been re-established.

The largest portion of such cases, it may safely be said, is due to deficiencies and disturbances in the endocrine system. Brief mention of the causes so far as known, follows so that a physician in doubt may be better able to determine the advisability of administering this formula in each individual case.



THE HEIGHTS of gynecological practice may be reached in certain cases with the aid of OVARIAN-THYROID COMPOUND.

OVARIAN-THYROID COMPOUND—Cont.
(Fomerly Emmenagogue Compound)

A neurasthenic condition may develop from hypersecretion of the glands named in this formula. This may or may not be associated with amenorrhea. If other symptoms, as described above, are indicative of glandular disturbance, this formula should prove of value. In fact, such neurasthenia may be the forerunner of amenorrhea and should be treated as early as possible.

Thyroid:

Amenorrhea is very often a symptom of diminished activity of the thyroid as has been pointed out by numerous authorities, and administration of thyroid extract alone will improve many cases. However, the close relationship of the endocrine glands indicates the use of other glandular substances.

Pituitary:

The pituitary body seems to bear a very close relationship to menstrual function. Absence of menstruation is one of the many symptoms.

A symptom of pituitary disturbance is headaches, due to a pituitary body that attempts to compensate for hyposecretions of other glands, notably for underfunctioning ovaries at the menstrual period. Another evidence is deposits of fat about the middle of the body. Other symptoms of subsecretion of the pituitary gland are similar to indications of thyroid disturbance.

With the disturbance of the thyroid, the pituitary seems to assume some of the thyroid functions. As a result, it may become unbalanced and cause such conditions; the two glands are so closely associated that in practically all conditions of subnormalities of the genital organs in which one is indicated the other should also be used.

OVARIAN-THYROID COMPOUND—Cont.
(Fomerly Emmenagogue Compound)

Ovarian Substance:

There is good reason to believe that the corpus luteum together with the follicular hormone of the ovary, controls the menstrual cycle. It is evident the normal functions of corpus luteum are necessary for normal menstrutration as an abnormal function of several corpora-lutea will cause irregular and abnormal menstruation, as well as sterility. Delayed menstruation will often cause pelvic and uterine pains, and there may be clot formation. In such cases, corpus luteum often causes the flow to become normal. Such cases may require surgical correction, so this should be decided before administering these tablets. Corpus luteum is more successful in cases of delayed menstruation and amenorrhea if there is a corpus luteum present in the ovary, but which is not normally functioning.

Some authorities question the value of ovarian substance in disturbed menstrual function and partial sterility, but the weight of clinical evidence shows that its administration is often helpful. Many of the cases which are not benefited by ovarian substance alone might be helped by the addition of other glandular products. There are very few conditions in which better results will not be secured by a pluriglandular formula than by administration of a single gland.

Calcium phosphate tends to relieve nervous irritability, a condition which is nearly always associated with menstrual disturbances. This effect is of decided value in treatment of such conditions.

OVARIAN-THYROID COMPOUND—Cont.
(Fomerly Emmenagogue Compound)

Dose and Interval:

Amenorrhea and Dysmenorrhea:

In amenorrhea, characterized by scanty or irregular menstruation, administer one capsule one or two hours after meals for ten days, and then two capsules at the same times for seven to ten days before the menses. None should be administered during the menstrual period.

The same dosage may be given for dysmenorrhea.

In absence of menstruation, one tablet may be administered one or two hours after meals for ten days and then two tablets at the same times for two weeks. A recess of one week is taken, and dosage may then be repeated. Physicians should watch blood pressure closely during the treatment. Administration of pituitary and thyroid extracts tend to increase blood pressure, while administration of corpus luteum tends to decrease. If blood pressure becomes too high or low, the capsules should be discontinued.

Neurasthenia:

One tablet or capsule one or two hours after meals. Discontinue treatment during the menstrual period.

In Capsules

Code Word		
FACULTY	No. 505, 100 Capsules in sealed bottle with prescription tear-off label.....	$ 3.25

In Tablets

HAGGARD	Price per bottle of 100 compressed tablets	$ 3.00
IDEAL	Price per bottle of 1,000 compressed tablets	24.00


100 Capsules
Prescription No. 520
PROSTATITIS
COMPOUND
(Breon)
FORMULA:
Hexamethylenamine
Orchic substance
Lymphatic substance
Prostate substance
Calcium Phosphate
GEORGE A. BREON & CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO

PROSTATE-ORCHIC COMPOUND
(Formerly Prostatitis Compound)

Prescribed in:

Infections and hypofunctioning of the prostate gland.

Formula:

Methenamine	4 grs.
Orchic Substance	1 gr.
Lymphatic Substance	1 gr.
Prostate Substance	1 gr.
Phosphate Comp.	q.s.

How Supplied:

In Capsules

Code Word
FAMILIAR No. 520, 100 Capsules in sealed bottle with blank prescription label.....$ 2.25

In Tablets

HATEFUL Price per bottle of 100 C. T.....$ 1.75

Therapeutic Notes:

Methenamine is an efficacious diuretic and urinary antiseptic. This is valuable in most prostatic cases, in helping to eliminate infection of the prostate. The glandular constituents, orchic substance, lymphatic substance, and prostate substance, seemingly exert a homo-stimulant action. Not only do they help restore the physiological functions of these glands, but they also tend to restore their normal structure. The action of the lymphatic gland and of the testes is so closely related to that of the prostate that usually these additional substances are indicated in prostatitis and allied conditions.

Dose:

One capsule or tablet, after meals with a full glass of water. If necessary to prolong treatment, discontinue for one week out of five.

PITUITARY-THYMUS COMPOUND

Prescribed in:

Retarded mental and physical development of children: and in epilepsy.

Formula:

Pituitary gland (anterior lobe)	2 grs.
Thymus gland	1 gr.
Thyroid gland (U.S.P.)	1-12 gr.
Phosphate Comp.	q.s.

How Supplied:

In Capsules

Code Word
FALSETTO No. 523, 100 Capsules in sealed bottle with blank prescription label.....**$3.25**

In Tablets with the Bromides

To those physicians who wish to administer the bromides for epilepsy in conjunction with glandular substances, we can supply our Pituitary-Thymus Compound in tablet form which contains the same formula as the above capsules and in addition 2½ grains each, Potassium, Sodium and Ammonium Bromide.

Code Word
HAMLET Price per bottle of 100 C. T.....**$2.75**

Therapeutic Notes:

This formula is a growth activator in many cases of subnormal children, due to endocrine deficiency.

The proof of the efficacy of pituitary as well as other gland substances, lies almost wholly in clinical results. Physicians who have used glandular constituents in the treatment of epilepsy find that they bring satisfactory results in many cases. There are probably disturbances in epilepsy as yet undefined, which are due to dysfunction of the pituitary gland, and which is usually improved by pituitary feeding.

Dose:

One capsule three times a day before meals except in children of nine years and under when contents of one-half of capsule should be given in milk or water at meals. It is advisable to continue several months with a recess of one week each month.

PANCREAS-DUODENAL COMPOUND

Prescribed in:

Functional high blood pressure, deficient digestion, subnormal liver action.

Formula:

Pancreas gland (total)	3 grs.
Thyroid gland U.S.P.	1-16 gr.
Duodenal substance, desiccated	1-4 gr.
Oxgall, desiccated	1 gr.

How Supplied:

Code Word
FALSE No. 529, 100 Capsules in sealed bottle with blank prescription label.....**$3.00**

Therapeutic Notes:

In considering high blood pressure, we may at once separate the condition into the two divisions—organic and functional. Disorders caused by such as kidney disease, syphilis or structural change in the heart or the arteries themselves, will naturally be met by treatment aimed at the origin of the difficulty. We then have remaining the more numerous cases resulting from circumstances which irritate the pressor mechanism.

Hypertension probably is the result of over-production of adrenal secretion. The feeding of pancreas substance is considered to exercise control of functional hypertension by aiding the external digestive secretions as well as by its inhibiting power over the adrenals.

Duodenal and oxgall extracts promote the flow of bile which leads to improved assimilation and elimination and to the overcoming of the congested condition often a part of high blood pressure.

Pancreas-Duodenal Compound may be prescribed in cases of high blood pressure which are due to functional disarrangement or digestive disturbances with the greatest possibilities of correcting the difficulty.



CHOLO-GLY-TAUR CAPSULES AND TABLETS

Indications:
Gall bladder conditions, hepatic insufficiency, auto-toxemia.

Advantages:
Cholo-gly-taur capsules and tablets by supplying bile salts stimulate a free flow of bile. The cholates have the power of dissolving inspissated cholesterin and tend to prevent the formation of gall stones. If there is an insufficient amount of bile poured into the intestines, fats are not properly emulsified and putrefactive action takes place, constipation results and is likely to be accompanied by auto-toxemia, sick headache, stomach derangement, jaundice and bilious colic, coated tongue, and irritable disposition.

This formula including dioscorein (wild yam or colic root) is probably the best that could be employed in the indications given.

The absorption of poisons into the system is so often due to constipation and consequent absorption into the blood stream of toxic substances which have accumulated in the intestines. Most cases of jaundice, bilious colic, and other toxic conditions covered by the term "hepatic insufficiency" may be laid to this cause.

Constipation, itself, if more or less chronic, is of course, first due to the lack of bile secretions, nature's laxative and antiseptic, and then just to a "lazy colon." The lack of these secretions may be attributed to a thickening of the bile and to clogging of the bile ducts.

Since absorption takes place in the intestines, how can we get absorption of the remedial agent if we flush the bowels with an active cathartic? Some cases of constipation can, in fact, be attributed to the use of laxatives, which act by irritation and really retard peristaltic action. Hinkles pills will flush the bowels, but if we are to cure the condition, we must rehabituate the peristaltic movements.

CHOLO-GLY-TAUR CAPSULES AND TABLETS—Cont.

Cholo-gly-taur is designed to get to the bottom of the trouble, to thin the bile, to stimulate peristaltic action, to render the intestines antiseptic and then to encourage them to continuous activity.

Formula:

Sodium Glycocholate	1-4 gr.
Sodium Taurocholate	1-8 gr.
Dioscorein	1-4 gr.
Fel Bovis	1-2 gr.
Sodium Succinate	1 gr.
Phenolphthalein	1-4 gr.

How Supplied:

In Capsules

Code Word			
FETLOCK	Bottles of	100 capsules	$0.75
JACKET	Bottles of	1,000 capsules	6.50

In Tablets

HAPPY	Bottles of	100 C. C. T.	$0.60
IMBIBE	Bottles of	1,000 C. C. T.	4.50

Physiological Action:

The bile salts, sodium taurocholate and sodium glycocholate are true chologogues.

Dioscorein (wild yam or colic root) tends to overcome colicy pain.

Fel Bovis, the fresh bile of the ox, is slightly laxative. Sodium succinate stimulates liver secretions. Just enough of the favorably known mild laxative, phenolphthalein is included to aid nature, without irritation, while natural functions are being restored.

Dose:

Excellent results are obtained with a step down dosage. Prescribe for the first day, four capsules or tablets between each meal, a total of twelve; the second day, three, three times; third day, two, three times; fourth day, two, three times; fifth day, one, three times; sixth day, one, three times. After that, one capsule or tablet, t. i. d. when required.

RED SPECIAL ACET-QUIN CAPSULES AND TABLETS

Indications:
Acute coryza and rhinitis.

Advantages:
Acet-Quin Tablets and Capsules prove popular with patients as they are pleasant to take and their action is prompt. Ordinarily it is only necessary to continue their use for forty-eight to seventy-two hours to relieve coryza.
Every physician will agree, we believe, that the formula below is one which will prove of value in the treatment of acute coryza and rhinitis. Each drug has a specific value and the dosage of each is sufficient to exert the desired therapeutic effect.

Physiological Action:
The action is antipyretic, sudorific and cathartic. The atropine content tends to check bronchial secretions and to stimulate both circulation and respiration. In addition to its antipyretic action, gelsemium is valuable as an analgesic and helps relieve the headache and pains sometimes attending coryza.

Formula:

Acetanilid	2 grs.
Quinine Sulphate	1-2 gr.
Podophylin	1-40 gr.
Aloin	1-16 gr.
Aconite Root	1-20 gr.
Atropine Sulphate	1-2000 gr.
Tincture Gelsemium	3 min.
Capsicum	1-4 gr.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
	In Capsules	
FIDDLE	Per bottle of 100 capsules	$0.70
JALAP	Per bottle of 1,000 capsules	5.50
	In Tablets	
HAPLESS	Per bottle of 100, Red S. C. T.	$0.50
IMBED	Per bottle of 1,000, Red S. C. T.	3.50

Dose:
One tablet after each meal and one at bedtime.


100 CAPSULES
Rx. 529
THYTOCIN
George A. Breon
& Co., Inc.
Kansas City, Mo

THYTOCIN (BREON)
(Formerly Obesity Compound)

Indicated in:
Obesity due to deficient metabolism.

Contraindications:
Exopthalmic goiter.

Advantages:
Thytocin (Breon) in capsules and tablets is for the purpose of assisting the thyroid gland in its natural functions, as well as increasing the normal body secretions through the usual routes of elimination.

The amount of thyroid substance included is a reduced dosage, reliance being placed upon the balanced formula of this and the other constituents to work in co-operation for the desired effect. Reduction of weight will be accomplished at a moderate and consistent rate in those patients in which the drugs are indicated. The most careful clinician may prescribe them with confidence.

"Barron . . . and others demonstrated that in many cases of obesity the administration of thyroid was followed by a prompt and decided loss in weight often amounting to as much as two to ten pounds the first week, and ten to thirty-five or more pounds in the course of two or three months.

"As von Noorden and others, notably v. Bergman, have shown, there is a constitutional obesity in which the basal metabolism is abnormally low due, according to von Noorden, to hypo-function of the thyroid, the administration of thyroid in these cases appears to be justified and clinical experience has corroborated this view." (Halsey in Endoc. and Metab. I, 97.)

It will be seen from the physiological action of the component parts that Thytocin (Breon) not only tends to decrease the weight of obese patients, but it acts as a general alterative and cleanser—serving as a tonic, diuretic and sudorific.

THYTOCIN (BREON)—Cont.

Formula:

Thyroid Substance (Desiccated, U.S.P.)	1-2 gr.
Phytolaccin	1-2 gr.
Apocynin	1-6 gr.
Pilocarpine Hydrochloride	1-30 gr.
Phenolphthalein	1-8 gr.

How Supplied:

Code Word		
	In Capsules	
FALLEN	No. 535, 100 capsules in sealed bottle....	**$ 2.00**
	In Tablets	
HARNESS	Price per bottle of 100 C. T.....	**$ 1.50**
IMPEACH	Price per bottle of 1,000 C. T.....	**11.75**

Physiological Action:

Following the therapeutic use of thyroid for the correction of obesity there is simultaneously with the loss in weight an increase in the nitrogenous and phosphatic elements of the urine, indicating an augmented protein catabolism. There is even greater oxidation of the adipose tissue.

Phytolaccin is used as part of Thytocin (Breon) for its purgative effect. The powerful diuretic action of apocynin and its tonic action upon the heart make it a valuable agent in the treatment of obesity in appropriate dosage.

Pilocarpine hydrochloride in a single dose of 1-20 to 1-4 grain has brought out 9 to 15 ounces of sweat. This activity as a sudorific and its quality of evacuating dropsies and toxic substances has caused its extensive use by a section of the medical profession. As a variant from the vegetable laxatives, phenolphthalein is used to stimulate secretions and peristalsis.

Dose:

One capsule or tablet after meals and one at bedtime until the therapeutic purpose has been accomplished or the physiological limit has been reached.

As thyroid failure is usually permanent, it is well to use dietetic and hygienic measures in conjunction with the giving of Thytocin (Breon) that relief may be more lasting.



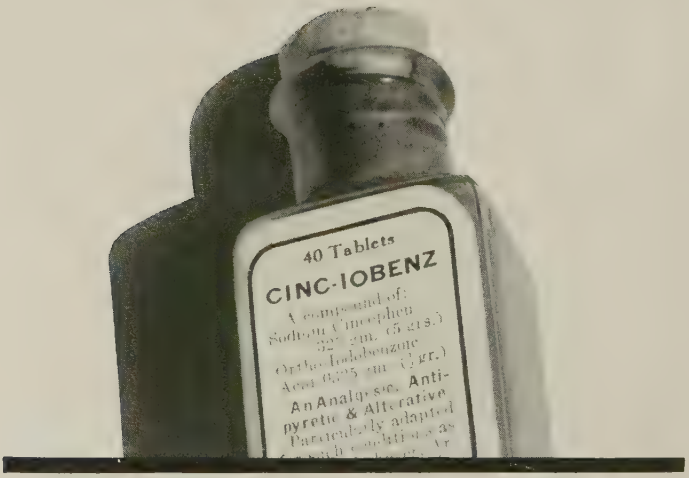
TABLET DEPARTMENT

The exceptional and standard tablets that are listed in this book are made on these machines.



THE HOUSE OF SUNLIGHT

The wholesome, airy atmosphere about the Breon Building is shown in this photograph of the room in which tablets and capsules are inspected, bottled and labeled.


40 Tablets
CINC-IOBENZ
A compound of:
Sodium Cinchophen
Ortho-Iodobenzoic
An Analgesic, Anti-
pyretic & Alterative
Particularly adapted

CINC-IOBENZ TABLETS

Indicated in:

Rheumatic fever, arthritis, neuralgia, sinusitis, and head and chest colds.

Advantages:

Cinc-Iobenz is not just another analgesic. On the contrary, it is particularly and exceptionally adapted to the relief of those diseases in which it is desirable to eliminate uric acid and to stimulate metabolism while the pain is held in check.

As compared with previous agents for the purpose, it is less irritating to the stomach and kidneys and is much more completely absorbed with consequent greater efficiency.

Formula:

Sodium Cincophen	.325 gm. (5 grs.)
Ortho-Iodobenzoic Acid	.0325 gm. (½ gr.)

How Supplied:

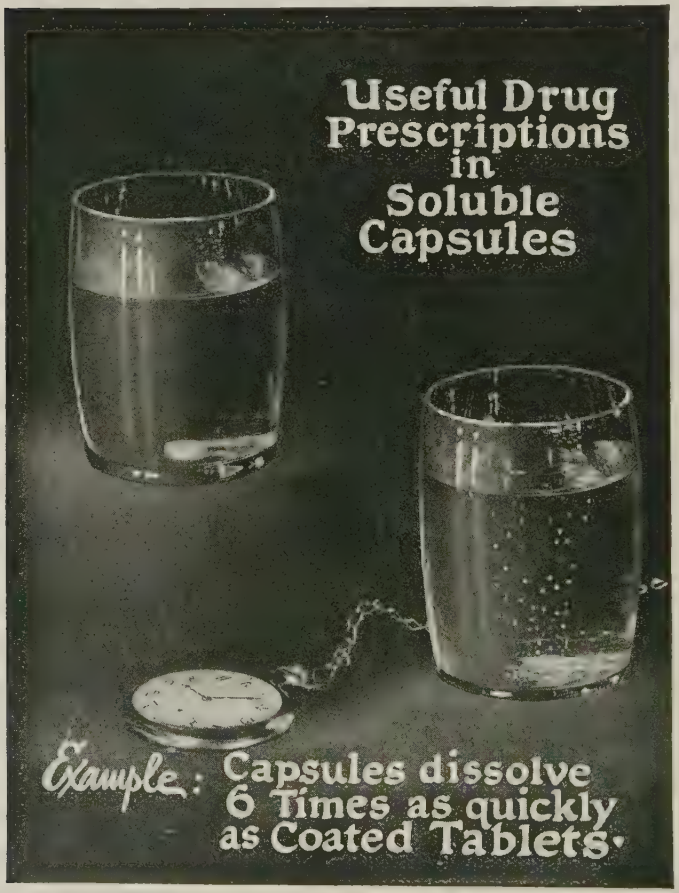
Code Word
HABIT Bottles of 40 tablets
IMPLY Bottles of 500 tablets

For prices see page 309

Physiological Action:

Cinc-Iobenz has a curative effect on all of the symptoms of rheumatic fever and allied conditions, including the elevated temperature and the pain, immovability and swelling of the joints. No little part of this is accomplished by the ortho-iodobenzoic acid portion. This is an organic iodine without the offensive taste and odor inclined to be associated with the latter.

It has the usual properties of iodine in that it resolves toxins and waste products and urges their elimination; assists glandular activity and favors circulation. But because Ortho-Iodobenzoic Acid is in such form as to be practically completely absorbed by the tissues and is surprisingly free from irritation, it has the above qualities to an exceptional degree.


Useful Drug Prescriptions in Soluble Capsules
Example: Capsules dissolve 6 Times as quickly as Coated Tablets.

SOLUBLE GELATINE CAPSULES

In line with the increased tendency to administer dry powdered drugs in capsule form, we offer for the physician's use, a group of frequently needed drug combinations in quickly soluble capsules.

The opinion is growing that powders may be administered most effectively if filled in capsules which dissolve readily and permit fuller and more rapid absorption in the body than when compressed and coated.

Breon capsules are made of the best, soft, edible gelatine. They are filled by modern automatic machinery and age does not cause them to lose their oval shape nor to collapse.

All capsules are pink in color and unless otherwise mentioned are No. 2 size.

		100	1000
869	**ACET-QUIN** (Cold Tablets, Red Special) Acetanilid 2 grs. Quinine Sulphate 1/2 gr. Podophylin 1/40 gr. Aloin 1/16 gr. Aconite Root 1/20 gr. Atropine Sulphate 1/2000 gr. Tincture Gelsemium 3 min. Capsicum 1/4 gr.	$ 0.70	$ 5.50
806	**Acetyl Salicylic Acid, 5 grs.** (Aspirin)	.50	4.00
809	**Acetyl-Salicylic Compound** (Aspirin) Acid acetyl-salicylic 3½ grs. Acetphenetidin 2 grs. Caffeine ½ gr. An antipyretic and anti-neuralgic. The combination of acetyl-salicylic and acetphenetidin gives an excellent "first aid" in headache, neuralgia, tonsilitis, chorea, rheumatism, etc. A small amount of caffeine is added as a diuretic and a cardiac stimulant.	.70	5.50

SOLUBLE CAPSULES

		100	1000
500	**APHRODISIAC COMPOUND IMPROVED** (Prescribed in neurasthenic impotence) Yohimbine hydrochloride.....1/12 gr. Pituitary substance 1/24 gr. Thyroid substance 1/12 gr. Suprarenal substance 1/5 gr. Extract Nux Vomica 1/6 gr. Lecithin 1/8 gr. (See page 247)	2.60	19.90
829	**Barbital 5 gr.** (Diethyl-barbituric Acid) A sedative and somnifacient without being narcotic. Effects are usually manifest in thirty minutes to one hour and last for the greater part of a night. There are no after-effects when patients awake. It should not be given for long periods continuously because of a cumulative tendency.	1.60	14.00
854	**Calcium Lactate, 5 grs.**.....	.65	5.25
859	**Calomel, Rhubarb and Colocynth**..... Calomel 2 grs. Ext. Rhubarb 2 grs. Ext. Colocynth Comp.....2 grs.	.75	6.40
864	**CATHARTIC COMPOUND, IMPROVED**.... Ext. Colocynth Comp. 1/3 gr. Ext. Jalap 1/6 gr. Podophyllin 1/4 gr. Leptandrin 1/4 gr. Ext. Hyoscyamus 1/4 gr. Ext. Gentian 1/6 gr. Oil Peppermint q. s.	.60	4.50
866	**CHOLA-GLY-TAUR (Cholagogue)** Sodium Taurocholate 1/8 gr. Sodium Glycocholate 1/4 gr. Dioscorein 1/4 gr. Fel Bovis 1/2 gr. Sodium Succinate 1 gr. Phenolphthalein 1/4 gr. (See page 267)	.75	6.50
872	**COLPHYSAL (Anti-Rheumatic)** Colchicine 1/150 gr. Phytolaccin 1/8 gr. Salicylic Acid 3 grs. Sodium Bicarbonate 2 1/2 grs. Guaiac 2 grs. The formula speaks for itself.	.60	5.00

SOLUBLE CAPSULES

		100	1000
	Dose: Two capsules every three hours for four doses; then one every three hours until effect. Taken with copious water.		
540	**Corpus Luteum Substance, 5 gr.** (See page 311)		
874	**Cubeb Compound**	.65	5.00
	Powdered Cubeb 3/4 gr.		
	Copaiba Mass. 1/2 gr.		
	Ferrous Sulphonate, Exc.....1/8 gr.		
	Venice Turpentine 1/4 gr.		
	Oil Santol 1/10 gr.		
	Oil Wintergreen 1/20 gr.		
	Diuretic (See Uvacetate, page 283)		
881	**EPHEDRINE (Ma Huang)** (See page 311)		
899	**GLYCEROPHOSPHATE COMPOUND**.....	1.00	9.00
	Calcium Glycerophosphate 1 gr.		
	Sodium Glycerophosphate 2 grs.		
	Iron Glycerophosphate 3/16 gr.		
	Manganese Glycerophosphate 1/8 gr.		
	Quinine Glycerophosphate 1/16 gr.		
	Strychnine Glycerophosphate..1/128 gr.		
	The glycerophosphates are used in conditions of disturbed metabolism and in lack of nerve strength. It is the general thought that being closely allied chemically to the form of phosphorous contained within the body they are more readily absorbed where needed.		
	Dose: One capsule, three or four times a day.		
	Hexamethylenamine See Methenamine.		
914	**Iron, Quinine and Strychnine**.....	.65	5.00
	Reduced Iron 1/2 gr.		
	Quinine Sulphate 1 1/2 gr.		
	Strychnine Sulphate 1/120 gr.		
915	**IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE with NUCLEIN**	.60	4.50
	Iron Arsenate 1/64 gr.		
	Quinine Arsenate 1/64 gr.		
	Strychnine Arsenate 1/500 gr.		
	Nuclein Solution 4 mins.		
	Dose: One capsule, three or four times a day.		

SOLUBLE CAPSULES

		100	1000
920	**Manganese Dioxide, 5 grs.** Used experimentally to metabolize sugars in diabetes mellitus; also as a tonic alterative and emmenagogue.	.55	4.00
545	**Liver Substance, 5 grs.** Used in pernicious anemia.	1.60	14.75
574	**Mammary Substance, 5 grs.** (See page 312)		
511	**MAMMARY-PITUITARY COMPOUND**.... (Menorrhagia Comp.) Mammary Substance 2 1/2 grs. Pituitary Substance (whole).....1/4 gr. Thyroid Substance (U.S.P.).....1/12 gr. Ergot, Po.Ex. 1/4 gr. Phosphorus Comp. q. s.	3.50	
508	**Mammatone Compound** Prescribed in agalactia. Placental, desiccated 2 grs. Mammary Substance 2 grs. Pituitary, whole 1/10 gr. Calcium Lactate q. s.	3.00	
924	**Methenamine, 5 grs.** (Hexamethylene)	.60	4.50
929	**Migraine Improved** Acetanilid 2 1/2 grs. Camphor Monobromate 1/2 gr. Tr. Gelsemium 2 mins. Ext. Hyoscyamus 1/8 gr. Caffeine 1/2 gr.	.60	4.50
547	**Orchic Substance, 5 grs.** (See page 312)		
546	**Ovarian Residue Substance, 5 grs.** (without corpus luteum) (See page 312)		
544	**Ovarian Substance, total 5 grs.** (See page 312)		
505	**OVARIAN-THYROID COMPOUND**..... (Emmenagogue Comp.) Thyroid substance, U.S.P.....1/10 gr. Pituitary body (whole) 1/12 gr. Ovarian substance with Corpus Luteum 2 1/8 grs. Phosphorus Comp. q. s. (See page 257)	3.25	

SOLUBLE CAPSULES

		100	1000
529	**PANCREAS-DUODENAL COMPOUND....** Prescribed in high blood pressure and deficient liver action. Pancreas gland (total) 3 grs. Thyroid gland, U.S.P.....1/16 gr. Duodenal substance, desic.....1/4 gr. Oxgall, desiccated 1 gr. (See page 265)	3.00	
572	**Pancreas Substance, 5 grs.** (See page 312)		
548	**Parathyroid Substance, 1/10 gr.** (See page 312)		
942	**PEPSOCOL (Absorbent Dyspeptic).....** Pepsin 1 gr. Sodium Bicarbonate 2 1/2 grs. Charcoal 2 grs. Oleoresin Ginger 1/2 gr. Aromatics q. s. **Dose: One or two capsules at meals. Repeat in an hour if required. Pepsocol Capsules bring to the aid of the patient afflicted with hyperacidity, fermentation, flatulence, and heartburn, the digestive ferments of pepsin, the alkalinizing quality of soda bicarbonate and the gas absorbing qualities of pure willow charcoal.**	.60	5.00
550	**Pineal Substance, 1/2 gr.** (See page 313)		
552	**Pituitary Substance (Anterior), 2 gr.** (See page 313)		
554	**Pituitary Whole Gland Substance, 1/2 gr.** (See page 313)		
523	**PITUITARY-THYMUS COMPOUND.....** Prescribed in epilepsy and in retarded development of children. Pituitary gland (anterior lobe)....2 grs. Thymus gland 1 gr. Thyroid gland (U.S.P.).....1/12 gr. Phosphorus Comp. q. s. (See page 264)	3.25	

SOLUBLE CAPSULES

		100	1000
556	**Placental Substance, 5 gr.** (See page 313)		
948	**PROCAINAL (Nausea)** Procaine 1/10 gr. Phenol 1/10 gr. Aromatics q. s. Dose: One or two capsules as required. In vomiting of pregnancy one tablet may be taken before meals. Procainol Capsules serve to overcome nausea, first through the analgesic properties of procaine acting upon the sensory nerves locally. The phenol constituent is included as a stimulant antiseptic with analgesic properties.	.75	6.00
520	**PROSTATE-ORCHIC COMPOUND** (Prostatitis Comp.) Methenamine 4 grs. Orchic Substance 1 gr. Lymphatic Substance 1 gr. Prostate Substance 1 gr. Phosphorus Comp. q. s. Prescribed in treatment of disfunctions of prostate gland. (See page 263)	2.25	
558	**Prostate Substance, 2 1/2 gr.** (See page 313)		
954	**Quinine Sulphate, 1 gr.** (See page 314)		
956	**Quinine Sulphate, 3 grs.** (See page 314)		
957	**Quinine Sulphate, 5 grs.** (See page 314)		
977	**Sodium Salicylate, 5 grs.**.....	.60	4.50
502	**SUPRARENAL-ORCHIC COMPOUND**..... Suprarenal (whole) 1/4 gr. Thyroid 1/10 gr. Orchic, desiccated (testicular) 1 1/2 gr. Pituitary (anterior) 1/40 gr. Phosphorus Comp. q. s. Prescribed in asthenia, low blood pressure. (See page 253)	2.25	

SOLUBLE CAPSULES

		100	1000
503	**SUPRARENAL-OVARIAN COMPOUND**.... Suprarenal 1/4 gr. Ovarian (total) 1 gr. Thyroid 1/10 gr. Pituitary (anterior) 1/40 gr. Phosphorus Comp. q. s. Prescribed in fatigue syndrome and low blood pressure. (See page 254)	2.25	
562	**Suprarenal Substance, Cortex, 1 gr.** (See page 313)		
560	**Suprarenal Substance, Total (U.S.P.) 1 gr.** (See page 313)		
564	**Thymus Substance, 3 grs.** (See page 314)		
566	**Thyroid Substance (U.S.P.), 1/4 gr.**		
570	**Thyroid Substance (U.S.P.), 1 gr.**		
568	**Thyroid Substance (U.S.P.), 2 grs.** (See page 314)		
535	**THYTOCIN (Breon)** (Obesity Comp.) Thyroid Substance U.S.P.....1/2 gr. Phytolaccin 1/2 gr. Apocynin 1/6 gr. Pilocarpine hydroch 1/30 gr. Phenolphthalein 1/8 gr. (See page 271)	2.00	
990	**UVACETATE (Diuretic)** Ext. Uva Ursi.....3/4 gr. Powd. Squill 1/2 gr. Ext. Digitalis 1/4 gr. Podophyllin 1/32 gr. Powd. Asparagus Seed.....1/4 gr. Potas. Acetate 1 gr. Oil Juniper q. s. A diuretic, diaphoretic and mild cathartic. Indicated in genito-urinary conditions such as cystitis, gonorrhea and in dropsy. Tends to prevent the formation of calculus, or stones.	.75	5.50


Breon Tablets
OMPRESSED TAB-
LETS, CHOCOLATE
COATED TABLETS,
HYPODERMIC TAB-
LETS, TABLET
TRITURATES.
BREON TABLETS
ARE EACH TRUE TO
FORMULA, AND
EACH IS IN KEEP-
ING WITH THE
HIGHEST QUALITY
PHARMACEUTICALS.

Names of standard tablets suggestive of diseases in which they are used have been discontinued in favor of pharmaceutical titles. Information on the following tablets will be found alphabetically under the new name.

Old Name	New Name
Anodyne, Infant	Nickel Bromide Comp.
Anti-Constipation	Cascara Compound No. 3
Anti-Rheumatic	Salicylate-Colchicum Comp.
Anti-Rheumatic with Guaiac	Salicylate-Guaiac Comp.
Cold Compound Orange	Acetanilid-Camphor Comp. Orange
Cold Tablets, Red Special	Acet-Quin
Corrective Infant, Ives	Bismuth-Ipecac Comp.
Coryza, Kenyon	Camphor-Quinine Comp.
Cystitis, No. 1	Buchu Comp. (for acid urine)
Cystitis, No. 2	Buchu Comp. No. 2 (for alkaline urine)
Cystitis with Methylene Blue	Buchu-Methylene Comp.
Digestive Aromatic	Pepsin-Diastase Comp.
Emmenagogue Comp. (Breon)	Ovarian-Thyroid Comp.
Emmenagogue No. 2	Aloes-Ergot Comp.
Fever, Davis	Aconite-Belladonna Comp.
Flatulence, Sullivan	Asafetida-Nux-Cascara Comp.
Follicular Tonsilitis	Aconite-Mercuric Comp.
Heart Stimulant, DaCosta	Digitalis-Nitro Comp.
Intestinal Antiseptic	Sulphocarbolates-Bismuth Comp.
Kidney Blue	Uvacetate
Menorrhagia Comp.	Mammary-Pituitary Comp.
Migraine, Improved	Acetanilid-Camphor Comp. No. 2
Obesity Comp.	Thytocin
Prostatitis Comp.	Prostate Orchic Comp.
Rheumatic No. 4	Salicylate-Colchicine Comp. No. 4
Rhinitis, Full Strength	Camphor-Belladonna Comp. Rx. F
Rhinitis, Half Strength	Camphor-Belladonna Comp. Rx. H
Sedative, Brown	Bromides, Improved
Stomachic, North	Pepsin-Charcoal Comp.
Throat, Mentholated	Menthol-Benzoic Comp.
Tonic, Aiken	Iron, Quinine and Strychnine
Tonsilitis, No. 1	Aconite-Mercury Comp.
Uterine Tonic, Buckley	Hyoscyamine-Caulophyllin Comp.

TABLETS

Breon Tablets are manufactured with therapeutic efficiency as the paramount guide. The chemicals and drugs are selected only from among the purest grades and are assayed when practicable. Rigid control is maintained of each manufacturing step—mixing, granulating, drying, grinding, compressing and coating.

Small details, but ones which indicate the integrity of the whole, are these:

Tablets being compressed are tested every thirty minutes during the run to insure the proper quantity of the ingredients. "Chocolate coated tablets" are really chocolate coated. Brown sugar is not used. Polishing is furthered by contact with pure beeswax discs. No paraffin is used since it might interfere with assimilation of the drugs.

Breon Tablets will disintegrate with comparative readiness. The endeavor is to produce tablets that will reach the patient intact but which will dissolve without undue delay upon entering the system.

		100	1000
2	**Acetanilid**		
	1 gr. T. T.	**$0.25**	**$0.85**
	3 grs. C. T.	.25	1.50
	5 grs. C. T.	.30	2.00
	White, also pink wintergreen.		
89-A	**Acetanilid-Camphor Comp.** Orange S. C. T. (Cold Compound Orange)	.40	2.50
	Acetanilid 2 grs.		
	Camphor 1/4 gr.		
	Ammonium Chloride 1 gr.		
	Tr. Gelsemium 1/2 gr.		
	Tr. Belladonna Leaves..... 1/12 gr.		
	Cascarin 1/4 gr.		
	Capsicum 1/8 gr.		

TABLETS

		100	1000
138	**Acetanilid-Camphor Comp. No. 2**.....C. T. (Migraine Improved) Acetanilid 2 1/2 grs. Sodium Salicylate 1 gr. Ext. Hyoscyamus 1/8 gr. Tinct. Gelseminum, U.S.P.....4 mins. Camphor Monobromated 1/2 gr.	.35	2.25
4	**Acetanilid Compound Powder**, 5 grs. C. T. Acetanilid 3 1/2 grs. Caffeine 1/2 gr. Sodium Bicarbonate 1 gr.	.35	2.40
7	**Acetanilid and Sodium Compound**.....C. T. Acetanilid 3 1/2 grs. Caffeine 1/4 gr. Sodium Bromide 1/10 gr. Sodium Bicarbonate 9/10 gr. Pink wintergreen.	.35	2.20
9	**Acetphenetidin (Phenacetin)** 2 grs. C. T. 5 grs. C. T.	.35 .65	2.40 4.50
90	**ACET-QUIN** (Cold Tablets, Red Special) Acetanilid 2 grs. Quinine Sulphate 1/2 gr. Podophyllin 1/40 gr. Aloin 1/16 gr. Aconite Root 1/20 gr. Atropine Sulphate 1/2000 gr. Tincture Gelsemium 3 min. Capsicum 1/4 gr. (See page 269)	.50	3.50
10	**Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin)** 2 grs. pink only.....C. T. 5 grs. C. T. White, Green or Pink.	.25 .30	1.20 1.90
11	**Acetyl Salicylic Compound** C. T. Acetyl Salicylic Acid 3½ grs. Acetphenetidin 2 1/2 grs. Caffeine ½ gr.	.65	5.00
111	**Aconite-Belladonna Comp.** T. T. (Fever, Davis) Tinct. Aconite, U.S.P.....3/5 min. Tinct. Bryonia 1/10 min. Tinct. Belladonna Leaves.....1/8 min.	.25	1.00

TABLETS

		100	1000
113	**Aconite-Mercuric Comp.** T. T. (Follicular Tonsilitis) Tinct. Aconite, U.S.P.....3/5 min. Tinct. Belladonna Leaves.....1/8 min. Tinct. Bryonia 1/10 min. Mercuric Iodide, Red 1/100 gr. Sodium Salicylate 1 gr. Oil Wintergreen 1/60 min.	.25	1.10
213	**Aconite-Mercury Comp.** T. T. (Tonsilitis, No. 1) Tinct. Aconite Root 1/5 min. Tinct. Bryonia 1/10 min. Tinct. Belladonna Leaves.....1/10 min. Mercury, Red Iodide 1/100 gr.	.25	.95
146	**Aconitine-Zinc Phosphide Comp.**..C. C.T. (Neuralgic, Kenyon) Aconitine 1/400 gr. Ext. Cannabis, U.S.P.....1/8 gr. Sodium Arsenate 1/20 gr. Strychnine 1/60 gr. Zinc Phosphide 1/16 gr.	.30	2.25
13	**Alkaline Antiseptic** C. T. Sodium Bicarbonate 5 grs. Sodium Borate 5 grs. Sodium Chloride 5 grs. Sodium Benzoate 7/24 gr. Sodium Salicylate 7/24 gr. Thymol 7/240 gr. Menthol 7/480 gr. Oil Eucalyptus q. s. Oil Wintergreen q. s.	.25	1.50
107	**Aloes-Ergot Comp.** Red. S.C.T. (Emmenagogue No. 2) Aloes 1 gr. Ext. Cotton Root Bark 1 gr. Ergot, Po.Ex. 1 gr. Ferrous Sulphate, Exc. 1 gr. Ext. Black Hellebore 1 gr. Oil Savin 1/4 min.	.65	5.00
15	**Aloin, Belladonna and Strychnine** C.C.T. Aloin 1/5 gr. Ext. Belladonna Leaves 1/8 gr. Strychnine Sulphate 1/120 gr.	.25	1.40

TABLETS

		100	1000
20	**Aloin and Podophyllum Compound**....T.T. Aloin 1/8 gr. Podophyllum Resin 1/8 gr.	.25	1.30
22	**Ammonium Chloride** 5 grs. C.T.	.25	1.20
23	**Ammonium Chloride Compound**.....C.T. Ammonium Chloride 1 gr. Extract Licorice 1/10 gr. Powdered Cubeb 1/8 gr.	.25	.90
36	**Antiseptic, Bernay's No. 1**.....C.T. Mercuric Chloride Corrosive 1 82/100 gr. Citric Acid 87/100 gr. To make a 1/1000 solution, dissolve one tablet in 4 ounces of water.	.25	1.75
37	**Antiseptic, Bernay's No. 2**.....C.T. Mercuric Chloride, Corrosive 7 3/10 grs. Citric Acid 3 4/5 grs.	.60	4.50
39	**APHRODISIAC TABLETS IMPROVED (Breon)** C.T. Yohimbine Hydrochloride 1/12 gr. Pituitary Substance 1/24 gr. Thyroid Substance 1/12 gr. Suprarenal Substance 1/5 gr. Extract Nux Vomica 1/6 gr. Lecithin 1/8 gr. (See page 247)	2.25	17.90
112	**Asafetida-Nux-Cascara Comp.** Yellow S.C.T. (Flatulence, Sullivan) Extract Nux Vomica 1/4 gr. Extract Cascara 1 gr. Oleoresin Ginger 3/80 gr. Asafetida 1 gr. Diastase 1/20 gr. Powdered Capsicum 1/8 gr.	.35	2.25
42	**ASPIRODYNE** C.T. Aspirin 5 grs. Caffeine 1/2 gr. Triple Bromides 1/2 gr. Used in headaches, neuralgia, etc., where an antipyretic and depressant is indicated. Dose: One or two tablets as required.	.50	3.50

TABLETS

		100	1000
43	**ASTHMADINE** C.T.	1.50	12.00
	Potassium Iodide 5 grs.		
	Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla 1/2 gr.		
	Tincture Lobelia 10 mins.		
	Fowler's Solution 1 min.		
	See also Lobiodrin, page 298.		
44	**Astringent Wash** C.T.	.40	3.25
	Lead Acetate 2 grs.		
	Zinc Acetate 2 grs.		
	Berberine Hydrochloride 1/20 gr.		
45	**Atropine Sulphate,**		
	1/150 gr. T.T.	.25	1.10
	1/150 gr. H.T.	.35	
	1/100 gr. T.T.	.30	1.50
	1/100 gr. H.T.	.40	
	1/50 gr. T.T.	.30	2.00
	1/50 gr. H.T.	.45	
46	**BARBITAL** C.T.	1.15	10.00
	Diethyl-Barbituric Acid 5 grs.		
	An efficacious somnifacient without narcotic properties.		
47-A	**BISCARBONAL (Antacid)** C.T.	.45	3.00
	Bismuth Subnitrate 1/2 gr.		
	Calcium Carbonate 3 1/2 gr.		
	Magnesium Carbonate 2 1/2 grs.		
	Charcoal 2 grs.		
	Aromatics q. s.		
	Indicated in heartburn, dyspepsia and in general nauseating stomach conditions with acidity.		
	Dose: Two tablets three times a day before meals.		
47-B	**BISMOCAINE (Analgesic)** C.T.	.60	4.75
	Benzocaine 1/4 gr.		
	Bismuth Subnitrate 1 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate 1 gr.		
	Aromatics q. s.		
	Disturbed action of the secretions with indiscretions in eating are prone to bring distress in the gastric region. In many such cases there is hyperacidity and hypersensation which may in time cause chronic conditions with suffering.		
	Bismuth and sodium bicarbonate are familiar antacids and benzocaine is		

TABLETS

		100	1000
	sedative without being narcotic. Bismocaine Tablets tend to reduce acidity and relieve pain. Dose: One to two tablets before meals.		
50	**Bismuth and Cerium Oxalate** T.T. Bismuth Subnitrate 1 gr. Cerium Oxalate 1/2 gr.	.40	2.50
91	**Bismuth-Ipecac Comp.** T. T. (Corrective Infant, Ives) Powd. Ipecac 1/50 gr. Bismuth Subnitrate 1 gr. Sodium Bicarbonate 1/2 gr. Calomel 1/20 gr. Saccharin 1/100 gr. Oil Anise 1/20 min.	.40	2.50
52	**Bismuth Subnitrate,** 5 grs.....C.T.	.90	7.25
53	**Blaud (Ferrous Carbonate Mass),** 5 grs. C.C.T.	.30	1.85
54	**Blaud Modified,** 5 grs.....C.C.T. Arsenous Acid 1/40 gr. Ferrous Carbonate Mass.....5 grs.	.30	1.85
55	**Blaud with Nux Vomica**.....C.C.T. Ext. Nux Vomica 1/6 gr. Ferrous Carbonate Mass.....3 grs.	.30	1.65
56	**Blaud, Nux Vomica and Arsenic**....C. C. T. Ferrous Carbonate Mass.....5 grs. Ext. Nux Vomica 1/10 gr. Arsenous Acid 1/50 gr.	.30	2.10
57	**Blaud with Nux Vomica and Cascara** C.C.T. Iron Carb. Mass (Blaud) 3 grs. Extract Nux Vomica 1/10 gr. Extract Cascara Sagrada.....1 gr.	.30	1.85
58	**Blaud, Nux Vomica, Cascara and Arsenic** C.C.T. Iron Carb. Mass (Blaud).....5 grs. Extract Nux Vomica 1/8 gr. Extract Cascara Sagrada.....1 gr. Arsenous Acid 1/50 gr.	.35	2.35

TABLETS

		100	1000
62-A	**BOR-OXYGEN (Vaginal Douche)**..... Bor-Oxygen (Breon) 8 % Zinc Sulphate 3 % Sodium Benzoate 1 % Boric Acid 27 % Sodium Bicarbonate 25 % Magnesium Sulphate, aromatized ..q. s. Per bottle	.85	7.00
	Per dozen bottles of 25 tablets, each $3.00. (See page 223)		
184	**Bromides, Improved** C. T. (Sedative, Brown) Sodium Bromide 2 1/2 grs. Potassium Bromide 2 1/2 grs. Ammonium Bromide 2 1/2 grs. Tinct. Hyoscyamus 5 min. Tinct. Cannabis, U.S.P.....5 min.	.50	3.00
	Bronchial, (See Cal-Creo)		
95	**Buchu Comp.** (for acid urine).....C. T. (Cystitis No. 1) Boric Acid 2 grs. Ext. Corn-silk 1/2 gr. Ext. Hydrangea 1/2 gr. Potassium Bicarbonate 2 grs. Ext. Buchu 1 gr. Atropine Sulphate 1/500 gr. Ext. Triticum 1 gr.	.50	4.00
96	**Buchu Comp. No. 2** (for alkaline urine) (Cystitis No. 2) C. T. Benzoic Acid 3 grs. Ext. Corn-silk 1/2 gr. Sodium Borate 2 grs. Atropine Sulphate 1/500 gr. Ext. Hydrangea 1/2 gr. Ext. Buchu 1 gr. Ext. Triticum 1 gr.	.60	4.75
97	**Buchu-Methylene Comp.** Pink. S. C. T. (Cystitis with Methylene Blue) Same formula as Buchu Comp. but with the addition of 1/2 gr. Methylene Blue.	75	5.75

TABLETS

		100	1000
64-B	**Calcium Carbonate**.....C.T. Calcium Carbonate 7 1/2 grs. Oil of Cinnamon.....1/30 min. "The ideal antacid," Calcium Carbonate, neutralizes gastric acid by the formation of calcium chloride and carbon dioxide. It has distinct advantages over sodium bicarbonate, which has irritating tendencies, and if absorbed in excess produces alkalosis. In about 50% of cases, it is said sodium bicarbonate causes a rebound in gastric acidity to a higher point than if the drug had not been taken. Calcium Carbonate, however, can be given almost without limit. An excess is eliminated without deleterious effect. In the larger doses it probably will coat ulcerated areas and protect them from irritation.	.30	1.80
64-A	**Calcium Lactate**, 5 gr.....C.T.	.40	2.50
65-A	**CAL-CREO (Respiratory Antiseptic)** Black coated Iodized Calcium 1/2 gr. Creosote 2 grs. Potassium Dichromate 1/20 gr. Calcium Phosphate 1 gr. A stimulating antiseptic to the lungs and bronchial tubes. Encourages bronchial mucous secretions. Tends to allay bronchial irritation. Dose: One tablet four times a day.	.40	3.00
66	**Calomel**, 1/10 gr. (Palatable).....T.T.	.25	.85
	1/4 gr. T.T.	.25	.90
	1/2 gr. T.T.	.25	1.10
	1 gr. T.T.	.25	1.30
70	**Calomel and Phenophthalein (Palatable)** T.T. Calomel 1/10 gr. Phenolphthalein 1/10 gr.	.25	1.00
71	**Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 1** T.T. Calomel 1 gr. Sodium Bicarbonate 1 gr. White, also pink Wintergreen.	.25	1.40

TABLETS

		100	1000
72	**Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 2** T.T. Calomel 1/2 gr. Sodium Bicarbonate 1/2 gr.	.25	1.40
73	**Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 3** T.T. Calomel 1/10 gr. Sodium Bicarbonate 1 gr.	.25	.85
74	**Calomel and Sodium Bicarbonate, No. 4** T.T. Calomel 1/4 gr. Sodium Bicarbonate 1 gr.	.25	.90
75	**Calomel, Soda and Podophyllum** T.T. Calomel 1/2 gr. Podophyllum Resin 1/12 gr. Sodium Bicarbonate 1/2 gr.	.25	1.30
76	**CALONYMIN (Hepatic) Purple** S.C.T. Euonymin 1/8 gr. Ipecac 1/8 gr. Podophyllin 1/20 gr. Aloin 1/12 gr. Calomel 1/8 gr. Euonymin is a stimulant to hepatic secretions of the mild laxative type. it is supported in this function by calomel and aloin. Podophyllin is used as a chologogue. Dose: Two tablets each night upon retiring.	.35	2.50
177	**Camphor-Belladonna Comp. Rx. F.** ... C.C.T. (Rhinitis, full strength) Powd. Camphor 1/2 gr. Quinine Sulphate 1/2 gr. Fl. Ext. Belladonna Root 1/4 min.	.40	3.00
178	**Camphor-Belladonna Comp. Rx. H.** .. C.C.T. (Rhinitis, half strength) Powd. Camphor 1/4 gr. Quinine Sulphate 1/4 gr. Fl. Ext. Belladonna Root 1/8 min.	.30	1.75
93	**Camphor-Quinine Comp.** C. C. T. (Coryza, Kenyon) Camphor 1/2 gr. Quinine Sulphate 1/2 gr. Atropine Sulphate 1/2000 gr.	.45	3.40

TABLETS

		100	1000
29	**Cascara Compound, No. 3** C. C. T. (Anti-Constipation) Ext. Cascara Sagrada 1 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica 1/10 gr. Ext. Belladonna Leaves.....1/8 gr. Podophyllum Resin 1/8 gr. Powd. Ipecac 1/8 gr.	.30	2.00
78	**Cascarin Compound (Dr. Hinkle) Pink or Yellow** S.C.T. Cascarin 1/4 gr. Aloin 1/4 gr. Ext. Belladonna Leaves 1/8 gr. Oleoresin Ginger 1/16 gr. Strychnine Sulphate 1/60 gr. Podophyllum Resin 1/6 gr.	.25	1.60
79	**Cascara Sagrada, Extract,** 5 grs.....C.C.T.	.45	3.00
80	**Cathartic, Active** C.C.T. Aloin 1/10 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica 1/10 gr. Podophyllum Resin 1/5 gr. Oleoresin Capsicum 1/120 min. Ext. Colocynth Compound.....1/10 gr. Croton Oil 1/15 min.	.25	1.60
81	**Cathartic Compound, U.S.P.**.....C.C.T. Ext. Colocynth Compound 1 1/4 gr. Calomel 1 gr. Jalap Resin 1/3 gr. Powd. Gamboge 1/4 gr.	.40	3.00
82	**Cathartic Compound, Improved** C.C.T. Extract Colocynth Comp.....1/3 gr. Extract Jalap 1/6 gr Podophyllin 1/12 gr Extract Gentian 1/6 gr. Leptandrin 1/12 gr. Extract Hyoscyamus 1/12 gr. Oil Peppermint q. s.	.25	1.60
83	**Cathartic Compound, Vegetable** C.C.T. Extract Colocynth 1/3 gr. Aloes, Purified 1 1/4 gr. Scammony, Resin 1/3 gr. Powdered Cardamon 1/4 gr. Podophyllin 1/4 gr. Powdered Soap 1/2 gr.	.35	2.50

TABLETS

		100	1000
84	**CEROCARB (Antacid) (Breon)** Cerium Oxalate 1/2 gr. Calcium Carbonate 3 1/2 grs. Magnesium Carbonate 2 1/2 grs. Oil of Peppermint q. s. Indicated in gastric disturbances generally; dyspepsia, nausea and conditions of deficient alkalinity. Dose: One to two tablets before meals or as required.	.35	2.00
85	**Charcoal,** 5 grs. C.T.	.25	.90
86-A	**CHOLA-GLY-TAUR (Cholagogue)** C.C.T. Sodium Taurocholate 1/8 gr. Sodium Glycocholate 1/4 gr. Dioscorein 1/4 gr. Fel Bovis 1/2 gr. Sodium Succinate 1 gr. Phenolphthalein 1/4 gr. (See page 267)	.60	4.50
87	**Chromium Sulphate, 4 grs.** C.T.	.25	2.25
88	**Cinchocarbonate** C.T. Phenylcinchoninic Acid 7 1/2 grs. Sodium Bicarbonate 7 1/2 grs.	1.50	12.50
88-C	**Cinchophen,** 5 grs. (For price see page 311)		
88-B	**CINC-IOBENZ** C.T. Sodium Cincophen 5 grs. Ortho-iodobenzoic Acid 1/2 gr. (For prices see page 311)		
88-A	***Cocaine Hydrochloride.** 1 4 gr. H.T.		Market Price
	1/2 gr. H.T.		Market Price
	1/8 oz. vials, per ounce		Market Price
	1 oz. vials, per ounce		Market Price
89	***Codeine Sulphate,** 1/4 gr. T.T.		Market Price
	1 4 gr. H.T.		Market Price
	1/2 gr. T.T.		Market Price
	1/2 gr. H.T.		Market Price
94	**Cubeb Compound (Gonorrhea)** C.C.T. Powd. Cubeb. 3/4 gr. Copaiba Mass 1/2 gr. Ferrous Sulphate, Exsiccated 1 /8 gr. Venice Turpentine 1/4 gr. Oil Santol 1/10 gr. Oil Wintergreen 1/20 gr.	.35	2.50

*Federal narcotic order blank required.

TABLETS

		100	1000
116	**Digitalis-Nitro Comp.** C. C. T. (Heart Stimulant, DaCosta) Nitroglycerin 1/100 gr. Tinct. Digitalis 2 min. Tinct. Strophanthus 3 min. Tinct. Belladonna 1/4 min.	.25	1.40
102	**Diuretic** C.C.T. Powd. Digitalis 1 gr. Ext. Buchu 1 gr. Potassium Nitrate 1 gr. Powd. Squill 1 gr. (See No. 990 Uvacetate (Diuretic) Capsules, page 283)	.50	3.50
	Douche (See Bor-Oxygen Tablets)		
103	***Dover Powder** 2 1/2 grs. T.T. 5 grs. T.T.	Market Price Market Price	
109	**FERBROMETTO** **(Nerve Tonic)** Blue S.C.T. Ferrous Bromide 1 gr. Zinc Phosphide 1/4 gr. Ext. Saw Palmetto 1 gr. Asafetida 1 gr. Extract Valerian 1/2 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica 1/10 gr. Ferbrometto Tablets are administered for their toning, quieting and rebuilding effect on the nervous system. Indicated in nervous unrest and hysteria. Dose: One tablet after meals.	.50	4.00
	Hexamethylenamine (See Methenamine, Methenamine Comp., and Methena-Phosphate Tablets)		
218	**Hyoscyamine-Caulophyllin Comp.** C. T. (Uterine Tonic, Buckley) Hyoscyamine 1/250 gr. Helonianin 1 6 gr. Macrotin 1/6 gr. Caulophyllin 1/6 gr.	.35	2.40

*Federal narcotic order blank required.

TABLETS

		100	1000
120	**Iodized Calcium,** 1 3 gr. C.T.	.25	1.00
	1 gr. C.T.	.30	2.00
122	**Iron and Arsenic, No. 1** T.T.	.25	1.40
	Reduced Iron 1 gr.		
	Arsenous Acid 1/100 gr.		
123	**Iron, Arsenic and Strychnine** C.C.T.	.25	1.75
	Reduced Iron 1 gr.		
	Arsenous Acid 1/100 gr.		
	Strychnine Sulphate 1/60 gr.		
124	**Iron, Quinine and Arsenic** C.C.T.	.65	5.50
	Reduced Iron 2 grs.		
	Quinine Sulphate 1 gr.		
	Arsenous Acid 1/50 gr.		
125	**Iron, Quinine and Strychnine** C.C.T.	.50	3.55
	Reduced Iron 1/2 gr.		
	Strychnine Sulphate 1/120 gr.		
	Quinine Sulphate 1/2 gr.		
210	**Iron, Quinine and Strychnine** C. C. T. (Tonic, Aiken)	.65	5.40
	Quinine Sulphate 1 gr.		
	Reduced Iron 2/3 gr.		
	Strychnine Sulphate 1/50 gr.		
	Arsenous Acid 1/50 gr.		
	Ext. Gentian 1/4 gr.		
128	**LOBIODRIN** C.T.	4.25	
	Lobelia - Organic Iodine - Ephedrine		
	Bottle of 40—$1.90		
	Ortho-iodo-benzoic acid (organic iodine) 1½ grs.		
	Tincture lobelia 10 min.		
	Ephedrine Hydrochloride ¼ gr.		
	Fowler's Solution 1 min.		
	Sarsparilla ½ gr.		
	Chocolate flavored base.		
	Indicated: For the relief of asthmatic attacks.		
	Dose: In average case one tablet is given every four hours. Or one to two tablets may be taken at bed-time when the asthmatic paroxysm is expected during night.		

TABLETS

		100	1000
129	**MAGNESO-BISNITE (Sippy)** C.T.	**1.75**	**16.00**
	Sodium Bicarbonate 10 grs.		
	Magnesium Oxide 10 grs.		
	Bismuth Subnitrate 10 grs.		
131	**MAMMARY-PITUITARY COMPOUND** C.T.	**3.25**	**25.00**
	(Menorrhagia Comp.)		
	Mammary Substance 2 1/2 grs.		
	Ergot, Po.Ex. 1/4 gr.		
	Thyroid Substance 1/12 gr.		
	Pituitary Substance (Total).....1/4 gr.		
	Phosphorus Comp. q. s.		
130	**MAMMATONE COMPOUND**.....C.T.	**2.50**	**18.75**
	Placental Substance 2 grs.		
	Mammary Substance 2 grs.		
	Pituitary Substance 1/10 gr.		
208	**Menthol-Benzoic Comp.** C. T.	**.25**	**1.25**
	(Throat, Mentholated)		
	Menthol 1/35 gr.		
	Oil Anise 1/80 min.		
	Benzoic Acid 1/12 gr.		
	Eucalyptol 1/16 min.		
134	**Mercurous Iodide, Yellow** (Mercury protoiodide)		
	1/8 gr. T.T.	**.25**	**1.15**
	1/4 gr. T.T.	**.25**	**1.30**
	Mercury Bichloride		
	(See "Antiseptic Bernay's", page 289)		
135-A	**Methenamine (Hexamethylenamine)**		
	5 grs. C.T.	**.35**	**2.40**
	7 1/2 grs. C.T.	**.50**	**3.50**
136-A	**METHENAMINE COMPOUND**		
	(Cystitis).....Purple S.C.T.	**.75**	**6.00**
	Methenamine 2 1/2 grs.		
	Benzoic Acid 1/2 gr.		
	Salol 1/2 gr.		
	Cannabis Sp. Tr. 2 mins.		
	Methylene Blue 1/10 gr.		
	Hyoscyamine Crystals 1/200 gr.		
	Atropine Sulphate 1/200 gr.		

It is the majority opinion that Methenamine (formerly hexamethylenamine) liberates free formaldehyde when in an acid solution, and that the antiseptic reaction thus engendered tends to annihilate infections of the urinary tract. Further bactericidal properties and alleviation from discomfort are obtained through the other ingredients. Dose: One tablet in full glass of water, four times a day.

TABLETS

		100	1000
136-B	**METHENA-PHOSPHATE** C.T. Methenamine (hexamethylenamine) 5 grs. Sodium Biphosphate 5 grs.	.50	3.50
136	**Methylene Blue Compound**.....S.C.T. Methylene Blue 1 gr. Cubeb, powdered 1 gr. Oil of Santal.....1/10 gr. Copaiba 1/2 gr. Kava Kava, Extract.....1/4 gr. Oil Nutmeg 1/10 gr.	.70	5.65
140	**Mixed Treatment** C.C.T. Potassium Iodide 2 grs. Mercuric Chloride, Corrosive....1/64 gr. Syrup Ferrous Iodide.....5 mins. Arsenous and Mercuric Iodides..2 mins. Tinct. Nux Vomica, U.S.P.....2 mins.	.65	5.00
142	***Morphine and Atropine (B)**.....H.T. Morphine Sulphate 1/8 gr. Atropine Sulphate 1/150 gr.	Market Price	
143	***Morphine and Atropine (D)**.....H.T. Morphine Sulphate 1/4 gr. Atropine Sulphate 1/150 gr.	Market Price	
141	***Morphine Sulphate** 1/6 gr. T.T. 1/6 gr. H.T. 1/4 gr. T.T. 1/4 gr. H.T. 1/2 gr. T.T. 1/2 gr. H.T. 1/8 oz. vials, per ounce..... 1 oz. vials, per ounce.....	Market Price	
26	**Nickel Bromide Comp.** T. T. (Anodyne, Infant) Nickel Bromide 1/134 gr. Powd. Ipecac 1/134 gr. Lithium Carbonate 1 25 gr. Oil Anise 1/134 min.	.25	.95

*Federal narcotic order blank required. In preparing the blank the printed instructions on it should be followed exactly.

TABLETS

		100	1000
146-A	**NITRICHOLATE (High Blood Pressure)**....Gray S.C.T. Sodium Nitrite 1 gr. Sod. Glycocholate 1/10 gr. Chionanthin 1/10 gr. Irisin 1/24 gr. Tr. Echinacea 2 min. Reduction of blood pressure may be brought about by Nitricholate Tablets through vascular dilation. This is prolonged by sympathetic action. Sodium Nitrite has a more uniform action than other nitrites and the combination of cholagogue tonics to assist elimination is advantageous in overcoming toxins. Dose: Two tablets each night before retiring.	.45	3.00
147	**Nitroglycerin,** 1/100 gr. C.C.T.	.30	1.50
150	**Nitroglycerin Compound (B)**.....C.C.T. Strychnine 1/60 gr. Glonoin 1/200 gr. Reduced Iron 1 gr. Fl. Ext. Digitalis.....1 min. Tinct. Strophanthus 1 1/2 min.	.30	2.00
106	**OVARIAN-THYROID COMPOUND**....C.T. (Emmenagogue Comp.) Thyroid Substance (U.S.P.).....1/10 gr. Pituitary Body (Total).....1/12 gr. Ovarian Substance with Corpus Luteum 2 1/8 grs. Phosphorus Comp. q. s. (See page 257)	3.00	24.00
154	**Papain Compound** C.T. Papain 3/4 gr. Sodium Bicarbonate 1/2 gr. Charcoal 1/3 gr. Wintergreen q. s.	.30	2.10
155	**PAPAIN-DIASTASE (Digestive)** C.C.T. Papain 2 grs. Diastase 1 gr. Zinc Sulphocarbolate 1/2 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica 1/8 gr. Pepsin 1:3000 1 gr. Oleoresin Capsicum 1/50 gr. Oleoresin Ginger 1/10 gr. Charcoal 1 gr. Papain-Diastase Compound tablets are indicated in fermentative dyspepsia	.75	6.00

TABLETS

		100	1000
	with atony of stomach and intestines. They favor an increased digestive rate; act as a carminative and stimulant. Papain, an enzyme from unripe fruit of the carica papaya or South American paw paw, can digest albumen in alkaline, acid or neutral media. Dose: One tablet before meals and at bedtime.		
194	**Pepsin-Charcoal Comp.** C. C. T. (Stomachic, North) Pepsin, 1:3000 1/4 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica 1/4 gr. Powdered Charcoal 1/4 gr. Powdered Capsicum 1/4 gr.	.30	1.90
99	**Pepsin-Diastase Comp.** C. T. (Digestive Aromatic) Pepsin, 1:3000 2 grs. Pancreatin 1 gr. Diastase 1/4 gr. Aromatic Powder 1/4 gr.	.50	3.40
157	**Pepsin and Pancreatin** C.T. Pepsin, 1:3000 2 grs. Pancreatin 3 grs.	.60	4.80
158	**Pepsin and Pancreatin Compound, No. 1** C.T. Pancreatin 1 gr. Pepsin, 1:3000 1 gr. Ext. Nux Vomica 1/4 gr. Oleoresin Ginger 1/16 gr.	.45	3.60
159-A	**PHENIODILATE, Yellow**.....S.C.T. **(Intestinal)** Phenol Iodide 1/8 gr. Sodium Salicylate 1 gr. Guaiacol 1/4 gr. Oil of Cloves q. s. Dose: One tablet three times a day an hour before meals. Phenol iodide contains iodine, 20 per cent and phenol, 60 per cent. And as a result is decidedly germicidal and antifermentative. The other constituents also act as antifermentatives, stomachics and antiseptics in stomach disorders of the fermentative dyspepsia type. Dose: One tablet three times a day, an hour before meals.	.35	2.50

TABLETS

		100	1000
159	**PHENOCASCA (Tonic Laxative), Pink,** S.C.T. Phenolphthalein 1/2 gr. Sodium Salicylate 1 gr. Bile Salts 1 gr. Ext. Cascara Sagrada 1/2 gr. Menthol 1/20 gr.	.60	4.00
160	**Phenolphthalein (Palatable), 1 gr.** (Pink) T.T.	.25	1.30
161	**Phenolphthalein and Calomel (B)** (Pink) T.T. Calomel 1/2 gr. Phenolphthalein 1/2 gr. Wintergreen q. s.	.25	1.35
162-B	**PHENOSUL, Pink** C.T. **(Combined Cathartic)** Phenolphthalein 1/2 gr. Magnesium Sulphate 10 grs. Aromatics q. s. As a general purpose laxative Phenosul Tablets are in many cases desirable above other cathartics. Phenolphthalein, an agent of mild action bringing movements without griping is combined with magnesium sulphate, the most popular of the saline purgatives. Dose: One tablet, masticated and swallowed with a glass of water is sufficient in most cases.	.35	2.50
162-A	**PITUITARY-THYMUS COMPOUND** C.T. Pituitary (Anterior) 2 grs. Thymus 1 gr. Thyroid (U.S.P.) 1/12 gr. Ammonium Bromide 2 1/2 grs. Potassium Bromide 2 1/2 grs. Sodium Bromide 2 1/2 grs.	2.75	
167	**Potassium Arsenite Solution, (Fowler Solution), 5 mins.** T.T.	.25	1.10
168	**Potassium Bromide, 5 grs.** C.T.	.30	2.00
169	**Potassium Chlorate, 5 grs.** C.T.	.25	1.10

TABLETS

		100	1000
170	**Potassium Iodide, 1 gr.** C.T.	.25	1.70
	2 grs. C.T.	.35	3 15
	5 grs. C.T.	.70	6.30
171	**Potassium Permanganate,** 1 gr.....C.T.	.25	1.05
	2 grs. C.T.	.25	1.20
	5 grs. C.T.	.25	1.50
171-A	**PROCAINOL (Nausea)**.....C.T.	.35	2.85
	Procaine 1/10 gr.		
	Phenol 1/10 gr.		
	Aromatics q. s.		
	Dose: One or two tablets when necessary. In cases of nausea of pregnancy one tablet may be taken before meals.		
172	**PROSTATE-ORCHIC COMPOUND**..... (Prostatitis Comp.)	1.75	13.00
	Methenamine 4 grs.		
	Orchic Substance 1 gr.		
	Lymphatic Substance 1 gr.		
	Prostate Substance 1 gr.		
	Phosphorus Comp. q. s.		
172-A	**PYRETODYNE** (Amidopyrin) 5 grs.	1.50	12.00
	An antipyretic and anodyne.		
174	**Quinine Sulphate**		
	(See page 312 for prices)		
179	**Rhubarb Compound, U.S.P.**.....C.C.T.	.30	2.10
	Powdered Rhubarb 2 grs.		
	Powdered Myrrh 1 gr.		
	Purified Aloes 1 1/2 grs.		
	Oil Peppermint 1/13 min.		
180	**Rhubarb and Ipecac Compound, No. 1 (Roosevelt Hospital)** C.T.	.25	1.70
	Powdered Rhubarb 1 gr.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate 5 grs.		
	Powdered Ipecac 1/8 gr.		
	Oil Peppermint 1/20 min.		
176	**Salicylate-Colchicine Comp. No. 4**..C.C.T. (Rheumatic No. 4)	.80	6.80
	Lithium Salicylate 5 grs.		
	Colchicine 1/150 gr.		
	Cimicifugin 1/4 gr.		
	Phytolaccin 1/8 gr		
34	**Salicylate-Colchicum Comp.** C. T. (Anti-Rheumatic)	.25	1.80
	Salicylic Acid 3 grs.		
	Sodium Bicarbonate 2 1/2 grs.		
	Wine Colchicum Seed.....1 min.		

TABLETS

		100	1000
35	**Salicylate-Guaiac Comp.** C. T. (Anti-Rhemuatic with Guaiac) Salicylic Acid 3 grs. Sodium Bicarbonate 2 1/2 grs. Wine Colchicum Seed.....1 min. Guaiac 2 gr.	.30	2.10
182	**Salol, 1 gr.** T.T. 2 1/2 grs. C.T. 5 grs. C.T.	.25 .25 .40	1.30 1.80 3.00
183	**Santonin and Calomel** C.T. Santonin 1/2 gr. Calomel 1/2 gr.	3.50 Estimated. Market Price to rule.	
185	**Soda Mint** C.T.	.25	.85
186	**Soda Mint and Pepsin**.....C.T. Pepsin, 1:3000 1 gr. Sodium Bicarbonate 4 grs. Ammonium Carbonate 1/4 gr. Oil Peppermint 1/6 min.	.30	1.90
187	**Sodium Bicarbonate, 5 grs.**.....C.T. 10 grs. C.T.	.25 .25	.80 1.00
188	**Sodium Bromide, 5 grs.**.....C.T.	.30	1.80
189	**Sodium Chloride, for Normal Salt Solution, 16 2/5 grs.**.....C.T. To prepare a normal or physiological salt solution, dissolve one tablet in 4 fluid ounces (about 120 c. c.) of boiling distilled water.	.30	2.10
190	**Sodium Salicylate, 5 grs.**.....C.T. White, also pink wintergreen.	.30	2.00
191	**Sodium Salicylate Compound**.....C.C.T. Sodium Salicylate 3 grs. Ext. Colchicum Root 1/2 gr. Tinct. Digitalis 1 min.	.30	2.10
193	**Sodium Sulphocarbolate, 5 grs.**.....C.T.	.30	1.80

TABLETS

		100	1000
193-A	**SOLUDINE (Iodine Solution Tab.)** C.T. One tablet in one fluidounce of water or alcohol makes a 1 per cent solution of metallic iodine. Other strengths in proportion. In Glass Stoppered Bottles of 100.	**1.50**	
198	**Strychnine Sulphate.**		
	1/60 gr. H.T.	**.35**	
	1/60 gr. Red S.C.T.	**.25**	**1.30**
	1/40 gr. H.T.	**.35**	
	1/30 gr. H.T.	**.35**	
	1/30 gr. Red S.C.T.	**.30**	**1.60**
119	**Sulphocarbolates-Bismuth Comp.** C. T. (Intestinal Antiseptic) Zinc Sulphocarbolate 1/2 gr. Calcium Sulphocarbolate 1 gr. Sodium Sulphocarbolate 3 1/2 grs. Bismuth Salicylate 1/4 gr. Menthol 1/15 gr.	**.35**	**2.65**
199	**Sulphocarbolates Combined** C.T. Zinc Sulphocarbolate 1 gr. Sodium Sulphocarbolate 2 grs. Calcium Sulphocarbolate 2 grs.	**.30**	**2.25**
202	**Sulphur and Cream of Tartar**..... C.T. Sulphur, Sublimed 4 grs. Potassium Bitartrate 2 grs.	**.25**	**1.00**
206	**Terpin Hydrate, 5 grs.**..... C.T.	**.35**	**2.30**
209	**THYRODINE** C.C.T. Thyroid Substance 1/4 gr. (U. S. P. Desiccated) Organic Iodine 3/4 gr. Salol 1/4 gr. Phenolphthalein 1/8 gr.	**1.50**	**12.00**

TABLETS

		100	1000
152	**THYTOCIN** (Obesity Comp.) Thyroid Gland, U.S.P. 1/2 gr. Phytolaccin 1/2 gr. Apocynin 1/6 gr. Pilocarpine Hydrochloride 1/30 gr. Phenolphthalein 1/8 gr. (See page 271)	1.50	11.75
	Tonic Laxative (See Phenocasca No. 159)		
216-A	**Triple Bromides, No. 1** C.T. Sodium Bromide 2 1/2 grs. Potassium Bromide 2 1/2 grs. Ammonium Bromide 2 1/2 grs.	.35	2.60
217	**Triple Bromides, No. 2** C.T. Sodium Bromide 5 grs. Potassium Bromide 5 grs. Ammonium Bromide 5 grs.	.65	4.40
126	**Uvacetate** Blue. S. C. T (Kidney Blue) Extract Uva Ursi 3/4 gr. Po. Squill 1/2 gr. Extract Digitalis 1/4 gr. Podophyllin 1/32 gr. Po. Asparagus Seed 1/4 gr. Potassium Nitrate 1 gr. Oil Juniper q.s.	.35	2.50
219	**Viburnum Compound (Uterine Tonic)** C.C.T. Ext. Viburnum Prunifolium 1 gr. Ext. Cramp bark (Viburnum Opulus) 1 gr. Ext. Star Grass 1/2 gr. Ext. Helonias 1/2 gr. Ext. Squaw Vine 1/2 gr. Caulophyllin 1/4 gr.	.65	5.00
222	**Zinc Sulphocarbolate,** 5 grs. C.T.	.25	1.75

ALL GLASS SYRINGES
"Sterili" Luer Type

Sterili imported syringes are made of the best alkali free, hard glass which withstands the maximum amount of boiling in the sterilizer with sudden changes in temperature. The barrel and plunger are individually ground to prevent back-flow of the solution when injecting. The graduations are baked in the glass in the manner usually called permanently baked-in, and the piston bears a blue tip to aid in the visibility of the injection.

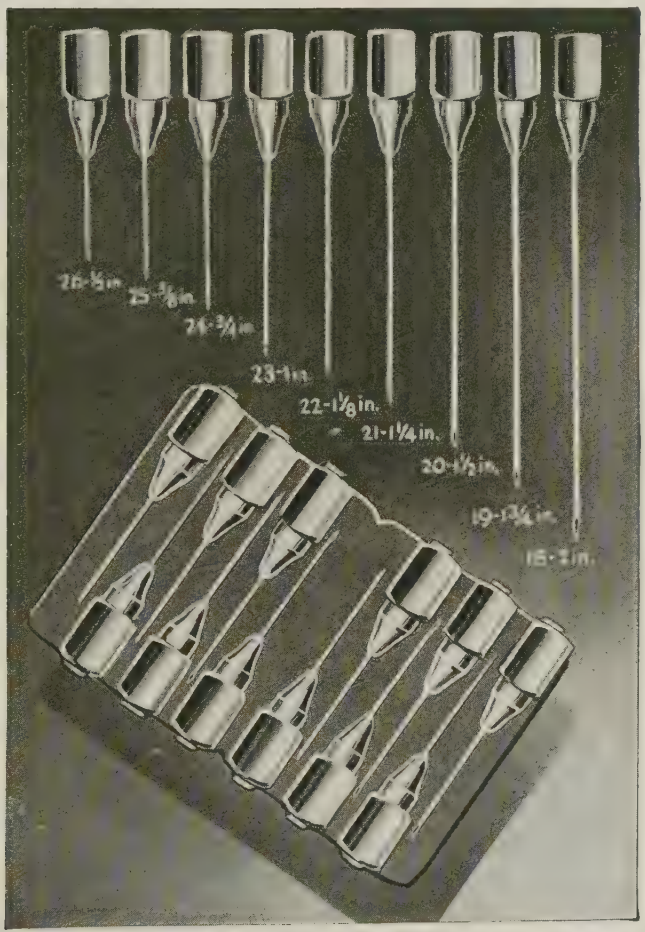
The barrel and plunger of each syringe bear identical numerals so that when the two parts of a number of syringes are separated and placed in the sterilizer the parts may be quickly and correctly assembled again.

	WITH CENTER TIPS		WITH ECCENTRIC TIPS	
	Without needles, each	With 2 Rustless needles, each	Without needles, each	With 2 Rustless needles, each
2 cc	$1.00	$1.50		
5 cc	1.75	2.25	$2.00	$2.50
10 cc	2.25	2.75	2.50	3.00
20 cc	2.75	3.25	3.00	3.50
30 cc	3.75	4.25	4.25	4.75
50 cc	5.50	6.00		

Vim Emerald Syringes

Distinguished by velvet smoothness of action, and heaviness and beauty of the emerald color glass. Has white enamel graduations.

	WITH CENTER TIPS		WITH ECCENTRIC TIPS	
	Without needles, each	With 2 Stainless needles, each	Without needles, each	With 2 Stainless needles, each
2 cc	$1.25	$1.75		
5 cc	2.00	2.50		
10 cc	2.50	3.00	$2.75	$3.25
20 cc	3.00	3.50	3.25	3.75
30 cc	4.00	4.50	4.50	5.00


26-⅛in.
25-⅜in.
24-¾in.
23-1in.
22-1⅛in.
21-1¼in.
20-1⅜in.
19-1¾in.
18-2in.

Hypodermic and Intravenous Needles

STAINLESS (RUSTLESS) STEEL NEEDLES

In STAINLESS STEEL, a non-rusting needle, we offer an article that marks an epoch in hypodermic and intravenous needles.

They are not affected by air or moisture.

The interior does not clog with rust even if they are not dried or wired after cleansing.

Non-corrodible by procaine, saline, arsphenamine, tincture of iodine and other reagents that attack ordinary steel.

More economical because of longer life and saving of annoyance.

Sterilizable by all usual methods except flaming. Non-plated cannulae. Hence sharper points.

The gauge of a needle indicates the outside diameter of the cannula; gauge 24, for example is 1/24 of an inch in diameter. Sizes are illustrated on the preceding page.

Gauge	Length, inches	Doz.	Each	Gauge	Length, inches	Doz.	Each
26	1/2	$2.50	$0.30	22	1 1/8	$3.00	$0.35
25	5/8	2.50	.30	21	1 1/4	3.00	.35
25	7/8	2.50	.30	*20	1	3.00	.35
*24	3/4	2.50	.30	*20	1 1/2	3.00	.35
23	5/8	2.50	.30	*19	1 1/4	3.50	.40
23	1	2.50	.30	19	1 3/4	3.50	.40
*22	3/4	3.00	.35	18	2	3.50	.40

* Indicates needles furnished in straight bevel, medium length, points for intravenous work. See illustration on page 39.

PRICE LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS

BISMUDIN — Price — Code Word

For description see page 217

Pint bottles, each..... $ 1.00 GALLOP

Gallon bottles, each..... 7.00 GLIMPSE

BOROXYQUINOLIN VAGINAL JELLY

For description see page 227

2-oz. tubes with applicator (No. 456-A) per dozen 4.50 MAGNOLIA

2-oz. tubes with applicator (No. 456-A) half dozen..... 2.50 MARKET

2-oz. tubes without applicator (No. 456) per dozen..... 3.60 MANSION

CINCHOPHEN, 5 grs., C.T. (No. 88-C).

Per bottle of 100..... .90

Per bottle of 1,000..... 7.65

CINC-IOBENZ TABLETS (No. 88-B)

For description see page 275

Per bottle of 40..... 1.00 HABIT

Per bottle of 500..... 10.50 IMPLY

EPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE

	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 100	
Ampoules, 1cc, 50 mgm. (¾ gr.)	$1.00	DANUBE	$12.50	EBONY
	Bottle of 40		Bottle of 100	
Capsules, 25 mgm. (⅜ gr.)	$1.25	FIXTURE	$2.80	JEWEL
33 mgm. (½ gr.)	1.60	FLABBY	3.85	JOCKEY
50 mgm. (¾ gr.)	2.25	FLAGON	5.25	JOCULAR

Ointment, Ephedrine-Menthol Comp. No. 301, ½-oz. collapsible tube with nasal tip. Dozen tubes 3.25 MAHOGANY

Solution, 3%. In 1-oz. bottle, each... .90 GINGHAM

Pint bottle 9.00 GLUTTON

For therapeutic information on Ephedrine products see pages 198-201.

GLAND PRODUCTS

Corpus Luteum

Ampoules (No. 205-A), 1 cc, sterile solution, containing 1/3 grain of the soluble extractives, equivalent to 3 grains of desiccated substance.

Boxes of 12 ampoules..... 2.20 DAMSEL

Boxes of 100 ampoules..... 12.35 EASTER

For therapeutic information on Corpus Luteum Solution see page 184.

Capsules, 5 grains of the desiccated glands in powder form.

No. 540. Bottles of 100..... 5.50 FOAMY

PRICE LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS

	Price	Code Word
GLAND PRODUCTS—Cont.		
Epinephrin		
Ampoules (Suprarenal Chloride) 1:1000, 1 cc.		
Box of 12 ampoules.....	**1.00**	DEFUNCT
Box of 100 ampoules.....	**7.50**	EMPTY
For therapeutic information see page 180.		
Mammary Substance, Desiccated		
Capsules, 5 grains (No. 574) Bottles of 100	**1.50**	FODDER
Orchic Extract (Concentrated)		
Ampoules, 1 cc (No. 240-A) Sterile solution containing soluble extractives of 55 grains of the fresh gland substance.		
Box of 12 ampoules.....	**3.00**	DEBILITY
Box of 100 ampoules.....	**22.50**	ELEMENT
For therapeutic information on Orchic Extract see page 182.		
Orchic Substance, Desiccated		
Capsules, 5 grains (No. 547)		
Bottle of 100.....	**1.75**	FOGHORN
Ovarian Residue Substance, Desiccated (Ovarian Gland without Corpora Lutea)		
Capsules, 5 grains (No. 546)		
Bottle of 100.....	**2.40**	FOLIAGE
Ovarian Extract (Concentrated)		
Ampoules, 1 cc (No. 241-A). Sterile solution containing soluble extractives of 40 grains of the fresh whole gland substance.		
Box of 12 ampoules.....	**2.25**	DEBTOR
Box of 100 ampoules.....	**16.00**	ELEPHANT
For therapeutic information on Ovarian Extract see page 183.		
Ovarian Substance (Whole Ovary) Desiccated Powder		
Capsules, 5 grains (No. 544)		
Bottles of 100.....	**4.00**	FOLDEROL
Pancreas Substance, Desiccated Powder		
Capsules, 5 grains (No. 572)		
Bottles of 100.....	**1.60**	FOLLOW
Parathyroid Substance, Desiccated		
Capsules, 1/10 gr. (No. 548)		
Bottles of 100.....	**1.90**	FONDLE

PRICE LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS

	Price	Code Word
GLAND PRODUCTS—Cont.		
Pineal Substance, Desiccated		
Capsules, ½ grain (No. 550)		
Bottles of 100	1.65	FOOTBALL
Pituitary, Anterior Lobe		
Ampoules, 1 cc (No. 245-A). Sterile solution.		
Box of 6 ampoules	1.00	DECADE
Box of 100 ampoules	13.50	ELOQUENT
For therapeutic information on Pituitary, Anterior Solution, see page 185.		
Capsules, 2 grains (No. 552).		
Bottles of 100	3.25	FOOZLE
Pituitary Extract, Obstetrical		
Ampoules, ½ cc (246-A).		
Box of 6 ampoules	1.15	DENY
Box of 100 ampoules	12.90	ELUDE
Ampoules, 1 cc (No. 247-A)		
Box of 6 ampoules	1.60	DECAMP
Box of 100 ampoules	17.60	EMANATE
Pituitary Extract, Surgical		
Ampoules, 1 cc (No. 248-A)		
Box of 6 ampoules	2.75	DEFAME
Box of 100 ampoules	29.40	EMBLEM
For therapeutic information on Pituitary Extract see pages 186-7.		
Pituitary Whole Gland Substance		
Capsules, ½ grain (No. 554)		
Bottles of 100	2.00	FORAGE
Placental Substance		
Capsules, 5 grains (No. 556)		
Bottles of 100	1.75	FORBEAR
Prostate Substance		
Capsules, 2½ grains (No. 558)		
Bottles of 100	1.50	FORCIBLE
Suprarenal, Cortex Substance		
Capsules, 1 grain (No. 562)	1.50	FOREIGN
Suprarenal, Whole Gland		
Ampoules, Suprarenal Chloride (Epinephrine) 1 cc, 1:1000		
Box of 12 ampoules	1.00	DEFUNCT
Box of 100 ampoules	7.50	EMPTY
For therapeutic information on Suprarenal Chloride Ampoules see page 180.		
Capsules, Suprarenal, whole substance, U.S.P., 1 grain (No. 560)		
Bottle of 100	.75	FORECAST

PRICE LIST OF MISCELLANEOUS PREPARATIONS

	Price	Code Word
GLAND PRODUCTS Cont.		
Thymus Substance		
Capsules, 3 grains (No. 564)		
Bottles of 100	**1.75**	FOREVER
Thyroid		
Capsules, desiccated substance, U.S.P.		
¼ gr. (No. 566), bottles of 100.	**.50**	FORFEIT
1 gr. (No. 570), bottles of 100.	**.65**	FORGIVE
2 grs. (No. 568), bottles of 100	**1.00**	FORMAL
LIQUID MERCUSEPTIC SOAP		
Four ounce bottles, each	**.35**	GEOLOGY
One dozen 4-oz. bottles	**3.00**	LANGUAGE
Pint	**.95**	GOBLIN
Gallon	**5.30**	GIGGLE
For description see page 214.		
LUBRICATING JELLY (Breon)		
Dozen 1¾-oz. collapsible tubes		
No. 457	**2.00**	MADLY
No. 457-J, 14-oz. jar	**1.20**	NANKEEN
For description see page 236.		
MAGNESUL		
(Used in alleviating pain of labor.)		
Dozen 2 cc ampoules	**1.00**	DAZZLE
Fifty 2 cc ampoules	**3.75**	EGRESS
For description see page 192.		
METHYL-SALICYLATE BALM		
Dozen 1-oz. collapsible tubes (No. 458)	**3.00**	MANTLE
For description see page 236.		
QUINETHEROIL		
(Used in alleviating pain of labor.)		
One 4-oz. in instillator	**.75**	GESTURE
One dozen 4-oz. in instillator	**7.00**	LANTERN
For description see page 192.		
QUINETHEROIL INSTILLATION OUTFIT		
Complete	**4.50**	OBSTACLE
For description see pages 196-7.		

QUININE

Capsules (Pink)		100	1000
No. 954	1 gr.	**$0.55**	**$ 4.25**
No. 955	2 grs.	**.75**	**6.00**
No. 956	3 grs.	**.90**	**7.75**
No. 957	5 grs.	**1.25**	**11.00**
Tablets (Pink S.C.T.)			
No. 174-1	1 gr.	**.40**	**2.50**
No. 174-2	2 grs.	**.55**	**4.30**
No. 174-3	3 grs.	**.75**	**6.00**
No. 174-5	5 grs.	**1.00**	**9.00**

CONDENSED PRICE LIST

STERILE SOLUTIONS FOR INTRAVENOUS USE

	CC	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
1-a Antimony and Potassium Tartrate	5	$1.75	Absent	$5.85	Babel
Anti-Rheumatic (Pearce) (See Salsocol)					
7-a Arseno-Mer-Sodide	20	4.50	Abstain	12.00	Backward
8-a " " "	10	3.00	Abstruse	8.50	Badge
11-a Calcium Chloride, 4 grs.	5	1.75	Abuse	5.75	Bailiff
12-a " " 15½ grs.	10	2.00	Abutment	6.25	Balcony
14-a Calcium-Glucosan	30	4.75	Album	16.00	Beyond
15-a Cincosal	10	3.00	Absurd	8.50	Baffle
16-a Cincosal Compound	20	4.50	Abundant	12.00	Baggage
21-a Ferro-Arsen	10	4.00	Academy	10.50	Ballast
22-a " "	5	2.50	Abyss	8.35	Baleful
23-a Ferro-Guai-Arsen	10	4.50	Accent	12.00	Balsam
25-a Formodide "A"	20	3.00	Accident	8.00	Balmoral
26-a " "B"	20	4.00	Acclaim	10.75	Bamboo
27-a Formotone, 3¾ grs.	5	1.00	Accord	3.75	Banana
28-a " 7 grs.	5	1.15	Account	4.00	Banner
29-a " 15 grs.	5	1.20	Accuse	4.25	Banquet
30-a " 31 grs.	5	1.25	Accustom	4.75	Bantam
32-a Gentian Violet, 1%	10	2.00	Achieve	6.50	Baritone
33-a Glucose, 50%	100	8.25	Alchemy	27.00	Bible
34-a " "	50	6.00	Acquire	20.00	Bashful
35-a " "	20	2.40	Acquaint	8.50	Barracks
36-a Glucose-Chloride	10	2.00	Alder	6.25	Bewitch
38-a Guaisodide	20	4.50	Acquit	12.00	Basil
39-a	10	3.00	Acrobat	8.50	Baton
40-a Gui-Calcium	20	4.50	Ajax	12.00	Bewilder
44-a Iron and Arsenic (Iron Cacodylate), 1 gr.	5	1.50	Actual	5.25	Bawble
45-a Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus	5	2.50	Adaline	8.00	Beach
46-a Magnesium Sulphate, 10%	20	2.50	Acute	7.00	Bayonet
47-a " " 25%	20	2.50	Adage	7.00	Bazaar
48-a Mercurchrome 1%	20	4.00	Address	10.50	Bearish
49-a " 1%	10	3.00	Addition	8.00	Beadle
54-a Mercury Oxycyanide, 1/8 gr.	5	1.00	Adept	3.75	Beastly
55-a " " 1/6 gr.	5	1.10	Adhere	4.00	Beaten
56-a " " 1/4 gr.	5	1.25	Adhesion	4.20	Beautify
57-a Mer-Sodide	20	4.00	Adjacent	10.75	Beaver
58-a " "	10	2.50	Adjourn	8.00	Becalm
67-a Quinarsen	20	4.50	Adjust	12.00	Bedeck
69-a Quinine Dihydro. 7½ grs.	5	1.35	Admit	4.90	Befall
70-a Quinine Dihydrochloride, 10 grs.	20	2.50	Adopted	8.00	Befoul

CONDENSED PRICE LIST—Cont.

STERILE SOLUTIONS FOR INTRAVENOUS USE—Cont.

	CC	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 25	Code Word
74-a Salsocol	20	4.50	Absolute	12.00	Baboon
75-a "	10	3.00	Absolve	8.50	Bachelor
78-a Salsodide	20	4.50	Adrift	12.00	Beget
79-a "	10	3.00	Adult	8.50	Beggar
80-a Sodium Bicarbonate, 23 grs.	20	4.00	Agree	10.50	Beguile
81-a Sodium Bromide, 15½ grs.	10	2.50	Aground	8.35	Begotten
83-a Sodium Cacodylate, 3 grs.	5	1.10	Advance	3.60	Behalf
84-a " " 5 grs.	5	1.20	Advent	3.80	Behave
85-a " " 7 grs.	5	1.25	Advise	4.10	Behead
86-a " " 15 grs.	5	1.35	Advocate	4.30	Beholder
89-a Sodium Citrate, 2.5%	50	3.50	Affable	11.55	Behoof
90-a " Glycerophosphate, 3 grs.	5	2.50	Affect	8.35	Belate
92-a Sodium Iodide 15½ grs.	10	1.50	Affirm	5.00	Belief
93-a " " 31 grs.	10	2.00	Affluent	6.65	Belle
94-a " " 31 grs.	20	2.25	Affray	7.25	Belong
98-a Sodium Salicylate, 15½ grs.	10	1.50	Affront	4.75	Beloved
99-a " " 31 grs.	20	2.00	Afoot	6.00	Beneath
100-a Sodium Salicylate—Pkg. for Varicose Veins	5	2.00	Against	6.50	Benedict
101-a Sod. Salicylate with Sod. Iodide, 15½ grs., each	20	2.25	Agape	7.25	Benefit
102-a Sod. Thiosulphate Solution, 15 grs.	10	2.50	Aged	8.35	Benumb
103-a Sod. Thiosulphate Powder, 15½ grs.	10	2.00	Agency	6.65	Bengal
110-a Water, Triple Distilled	5	.75	Aghast	2.50	Bequeath
111-a " " "	10	1.15	Agitate	4.00	Besiege
112-a " " "	20	1.85	Agony	6.00	Bestow
113-a " " "	50	2.75	Ahead	8.35	Bedlam
114-a " " "	100	4.50	Alcove	15.50	Bigamy

STERILE SOLUTIONS FOR INTRAMUSCULAR AND SUBCUTANEOUS USE

	CC	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
202-a Cacodylate Compound	1			$1.25	Damask	$9.25	Earth
203-a Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate, 7½ grs.	2			1.25	Damper	9.25	Easily
204-a Camphor in Olive Oil, 3 grs.	1			1.15	Dainty	8.50	Earnest
205-a Corpus Luteum, 3 grs.	1			For prices see page 311			

CONDENSED PRICE LIST—Cont.

STERILE SOLUTIONS FOR INTRAMUSCULAR AND SUBCUTANEOUS USE—Cont.

	CC	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
210-a Emetine Hydrochloride, 1 gr.	1	$1.45	Dapple			21.75	Eating
211-a Ephedrine Hydrochloride, ¾ gr.	1	For prices See page 311					
211-b Epinephrine 1-1000	1			For prices see page 312			
212-a Ergot Sterile	1			1.75	Data	10.75	Educate
215-a Iron and Arsenic (Iron Cacodylate) 1 gr.	2			1.35	Daunted	9.25	Effigy
216-a Iron Arsenite, 1 gr.	1			1.00	Daub	7.50	Efface
217-a Iron Citrate Comp. with Nuclein	1			1.25	Dauphin	8.75	Egotist
218-a Iron Citrate, Green, 1 gr.	1			1.00	Dawned	7.50	Emerald
221-a Lacmanese	5	2.00	Depot			22.50	Enclose
222-a "	10	3.00	Deputy			30.50	Encumber
225-a Lactpro	2	1.00	Dangle			14.00	Edible
226-a "	5	1.50	Darken			16.25	Edify
227-a "	10	2.00	Darling			21.00	Edition
228-a Magnesul	2			For prices see page 314			
230-a Manganese Butyrate (6-1 cc and 6-1½ cc)				2.00	Demolish	15.00	Elastic
231-a Mercuric Iodide, Red, in Oil, 1/6 gr.	1			1.00	Deafen	7.50	Elbow
233-a Mercury Bichloride in Oil, 1/6 gr.	1			1.30	Debark	8.50	Elder
234-a Mercury Salicylate in Oil with Quinine and Urea, 2 grs.	1			1.30	Debate	8.50	Elected
235-a Mercury Salicylate in Oil with Quinine and Urea, 3 grs.	1			1.60	Deluded	12.00	Elegance
240-a Orchic Extract Solution, Concentrated	1			For prices see page 312			

CONDENSED PRICE LIST—Cont.

STERILE SOLUTIONS FOR INTRAMUSCULAR AND SUBCUTANEOUS USE—Cont.

	CC	Box of 6	Code Word	Box of 12	Code Word	Box of 100	Code Word
241-a Ovarian Extract Solution, Concentrated	1			For prices see page 312			
245-a Pituitary, Anterior Solution	1	For prices See page 313					
246-a Pituitary Ext., Obstetrical	½	For prices See page 313					
247-a Pituitary Ext., Obstetrical	1	For prices See page 313					
248-a Pituitary Ext., Surgical	1	For prices See page 313					
249-a Potassium Sodium Bismuth Tartrate with Procaine	2			3.00	Declaim	17.50	Embalm
254-a Quinine and Urea, 1% Solution	1			.90	Declare	6.75	Embark
255-a Quinine and Urea, 5% Solution	5	1.75	Default			21.00	Embassy
256-a Quinine and Urea, 7½ grs.	2			1.40	Deeply	10.50	Embers
257-a Quinine and Urethane given in varicose veins, not in muscles	2			1.75	Deplume	13.50	Enchant
259-a Quinine D'hydrochloride, 7½ grs.	1			1.75	Defeat	12.75	Embrace
266-a Sodium Cacodylate, 2 grs.	1			1.35	Defiance	8.00	Empale
267-a Sodium Cacodylate, 3 grs.	1			1.50	Defile	9.00	Empire
268-a Sodium Cacodylate, 5 grs.	1			1.70	Deform	10.70	Employ
269-a Sodium Cacodylate, 7 grs.	1			1.90	Defraud	11.50	Empress
270-a Sodium Cacodylate, 15 grs.	2			2.10	Defray	14.00	Empower
276-a Solu-bismuth				3.00	Derange	17.50	Endear
280-a Strychnophos	1			1.00	Degrade	7.50	Emulate
Suprarenal Chl. Sol. (Epinephrin) 1:1000	1			For prices see page 312			

CONDENSED PRICE LIST—Cont.

SPECIAL PHARMACEUTICALS

	Each	Code Word	½ dozen	Code Word	Dozen	Code Word
Bellamphor, 2-oz. bottle	$0.35	Gainful				
Bismagal, powder, 2-oz. pkg.	.50	Oblige	$ 2.75	Omega	$5.00	Omission
Bismagal, powder, 16-oz. pkg.	2.25	Obscure	12.50	Onset		
Bismudin, pint bottle			For prices see page 311			
" gallon bottle						
Boroxygen, powder, 3-oz. bottle	.45	Obtuse	2.50	Openly	4.50	Obvious
Boroxygen, powder, 10-oz. bottle	.75	Offense	4.00	Opera	7.50	Offset
Calcium Sulphur Comp., 4-oz.	.75	Gambler	3.50	Lastly	6.00	Labor
Calipep Stomachic, pint	1.00	Gamester				
" " gallon	6.50	Gander				
Citrace, pint	1.25	Glory				
" gallon	8.25	Glove				
Crecamphodine, 4-oz.	3.00	Garlic				
" 8-oz.	5.00	Garment				
" 16-oz.	8.00	Garter				
Diursol, pint	1.00	Gateway				
" gallon	6.50	Gavel				
Ephedrine Solution, 3%, 1-oz.			For prices see page 311			
Glycerphosphates Elixir Comp., pint	1.00	Gleam				
Glycerphosphates Elixir Comp., gallon	6.25	Glide				
Gwia-Lyptus, 3-oz.	.35	Gossip	1.80	Latch	3.00	Landmark
" " 1 gallon	5.25	Genteel				
Liquid Mercuseptic Soap, 4-oz.			For prices see page 314			
Mercurodust Powder, 6-oz. cans	.70	Olden			7.15	Obedient
Mercurodust Powder, ¾-oz. cans					1.40	Obelisk
Quinetheroil, 4-oz			For prices see page 314			
Quiniron, with 5 grs. Quin., pints	1.00	Girdle				
Quiniron, with 5 grs. Quin., gallon	6.75	Glitter				
Quiniron, with 10 grs. Quin., pint	1.50	Golden				

CONDENSED PRICE LIST—Cont.

SPECIAL PHARMACEUTICALS—Cont.

	Each	Code Word	½ dozen	Code Word	Dozen	Code Word
Quiniron, with 10 grs. Quin., gallon	10.00	Gospel				
Resorbenz Lotion, 8-oz.	1.00	General	5.00	Latent	8.00	Landlord
Surgosan, Wet Dressing, pint	1.50	Gimlet				
Surgosan Wet Dressing, gallon	8.00	Globe				

OINTMENTS

	No.	Collapsible tubes per doz.	Code Word	Jars	Code Word
Benoxal, 1-oz., each	460			$0.40	Nectar
Benoxal, 1-oz., doz.	460			4.00	Needful
Benzolin, 1-oz.	462	3.00	Marshall	1.80	Negative
Boroxyquinolin Vaginal Jelly, 2-oz.	456	For prices see page 311			
Ephedrine-Menthol (Nasal)	301	For prices see page 311			
Eye Ointments. (See Ophthalmic Ointments below)					
Lubricating Jelly, 1¾-oz.	457	(See page 314)			
Mercurochrome, 2%, 1-oz.	452	3.25	Magazine	2.00	Napkin
Methyl-Salicylate Balm	458	(See page 314)			
Picrolin, for burns and wounds, 1-oz.	453	3.00	Magnet	1.80	Narrow
Salibenz, for skin inflammations, 1-oz.	454	3.00	Magpie	1.80	Nebula
Sulfic, 2-oz.	461J	5.75	Neighbor	2.00	Nervous
Tanurol Astringent, 1-oz. with Applicator Pipe	451A	$3.75	Machine		
Same without Applicator Pipes	451	3.00	Mackerel	1.80	Nabob

OPHTHALMIC OINTMENTS

	No.	Small Tube Per Doz.	Code Word
Atropine Sulphate, 1%	402	$1.40	Maintain
Boric Acid, 10%	403	1.10	Majesty
Copper Citrate, 5%	404	1.10	Manacle
Mercuric-Atropine	405	1.25	Manage
Mercuric-Epinephrin	401	1.25	Mandate
Mercury, Yellow Oxide, 1%	407	1.10	Manful
Phenacain-Epinephrin	406	2.00	Mankind

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX

A

	Page
Abscesses—Crecamphodine in	207-209
—Lactpro in	167-169
Acet-Quin Capsules and Tablets	269
Accumulations, metallic, Sodium Thiosulphate in	131-134
Acidosis—Glucose in	115-117
—Sodium Bicarbonate in	108
Acne—Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus in	58-59
—Manganese Butyrate in	170-171
—Sulphic Jelly in	235
Agalactia, Mammatone in	255
Amebic Dysentery, Emetine Hydrochloride in	179
Amenorrhea—Corpus Luteum Solution in	184
—Ovarian Extr. Solution in	183
—Ovarian-Thyroid Comp. in	261
Ampoule Medication Chart	8-29
Analgesics, Magnesul and Quinetheroil	190-195
Anaphylactic conditions, Calcium Chloride in	90-93
Anemia—Cacodylate Compound in	177
—Ferro Arsen in	55
—Ferro-Guai-Arsen	57-58
—Iron and Arsenic in	177
—Iron Arsenite in	176
—Sodium Cacodylate in	175
—Sodium Glycerophosphate in	94
Anesthesia, Rectal, Quinetheroil in	190-195
Anesthetic, local, Quinine and Urea as	173
Anterior Pituitary Solution	185
Antimony and Potassium Tartrate	97
Anti-Rheumatic (Pearce)	71-73
Antiseptic—Crecamphodine as	207-209
—Soap, Mercuseptic	214
Aphrodisiac Compound, Improved	246-251
Arsenic—in Arseno-Mer-Sodide	145-146
—in Ferro-Arsen	53-56
—in Iron Arsenite	176
—in Iron Cacodylate	177
Arsenical poisoning, Sodium Thiosulphate in	131-134
Arsenite, Iron in anemia	176
Arseno-Mer-Sodide	145-146
Arsphenamine	136-137
Arteriosclerosis, Sodium Iodide in	99-102
Arthritis—Salsocol in	71
—gonorrheal, Formodide in	129
—gonorrheal, Lacmanese in	164-165
—gonorrheal, Lactpro in	167-169
—rheumatoid, Salsodide in	64
—Cinc-Iobenz Tablets in	275

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

Page

Asthenia—Orchic Extract Solution in 182
—Suprarenal-Orchic Comp. 253
—Suprarenal-Ovarian in 254
Asthma—Calcium Chloride in 90-91
—Calcium Glucosan in 85-88
—Ephedrine in 198-199
—Epinephrin in 180
—Guaisodide in 75-81
—Sodium Iodide in 99
Astringent Ointment, Hemorrhoidal 230
Atropine—Sulphate Ointment 242
—Mercuric 243
Autotoxemia, Cholo-Gly-Taur in 267-268

B

Balm, Methyl-Salicylate 236
Bellamphor, Cough Elixir for Children 205
Benoxal 228-229
Benzoate, Caffeine and Sod 179
Benzolin Ointment 234
Bicarbonate, Sodium 108
Bismagal Powder 216
Bismudin 217
Bismuth—Poisoning, Sodium Thiosulphate in 131
—Potassium-Sodium Tartrate 159-162
—Soluble 162-164
Blood Transfusion, Sodium Citrate in 113
Boils—Manganese Butyrate in 170-171
—Salibenz in 234
Boric Acid Ointment 242
Bor-Oxygen Vaginal Douche 223-224
Bor-Oxyquinolin Vaginal Jelly 227
Bromide, Sodium 109
Bromides in Pituitary-Thymus Compound 264
Bronchial—Affections, Ferro-Guai-Arsen in 57-58
—Guaisodide in 75-81
—Sodium Iodide in 99
Bronchial Irritations, Gwia-lyptus in 203-204
Burns, Picrolin Ointment in 233

C

Cacodylate Compound Solution 177
Cacodylate—Iron 177
—Sodium Solution 175
Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate 179
Calcium Chloride 90-93

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

	Page
Calcium—Glucosan	85-89
—in Gui-Calcium	82-84
—Sulphur Compound Solution	211
Calipep Stomachic	217
Camphor in Olive Oil	180
Capsules—Acet-Quin	269
—Aphrodisiac	247-251
—Cholo-Gly-Taur	267-268
—Mammary-Pituitary Comp.	256
—Mammatone	255
—Ovarian-Thyroid Comp.	257-261
—Pancreas-Duodenal	265
—Pituitary-Thymus	264
—Pluriglandular	247-265
—Prostate-Orchic Comp.	263
—Single Gland, see under gland names	311-314
—Soluble Gelatine	247-272, 276-283
—Suprarenal-Orchic	253
—Suprarenal-Ovarian	254
—Thytocin	271-272
Cardiac Stimulant—Caffeine-Sod. Benzoate as	179
—Camphor in Olive Oil as	180
—Epinephrine as	180
Cerebral Stimulant, Caffeine Sod. Benzoate as	179
Chancrol Treatment	238-239
Chart for Ampoule Medication	8-29
Children, Intravenous Medication in	36
Chlorosis—Ferro-Arsen in	56
Cholagogue, Cholo-Gly-Taur as	267-268
Cholo-Gly-Taur Capsules and Tablets	267-268
Chorea, Ferro Arsen in	53-56
Cinchophen, in Cincosal Compound	61-63
Cinc-Iobenz Tablets	275
Cincosal Compound	61-63
Citrace	218-219
Citrate—Iron	176
—Sodium	113
Colchicine, in Salsocol	71
Colds, Gwia-lyptus for	203-204
Condensed Price List	315-320
Contraindications to Intravenous Medication	51
Convalescence—Ferro-Arsen in	56
—Glyceroph Comp. in	219
Copper Citrate Ointment	243
Corpus Luteum Solution	184
Cough Elixir, Gwia-lyptus	203-204
—For Children	205
Crecamphodine	207-209

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

Page

Creosote, in Guaisodide 75-81
Cystitis—Formodide in 129-130
—Formotone in 124-127

D

Decalogue of Intravenous Medication 31
Dermatitis, Sodium Thiosulphate in 131-134
Dermatophytosis—Benoxal in 228-229
Dextrose (Glucose) 115-117
Distilled Water 139
Douche Powder, Bor-Oxygen 223-224
Dysentery, Emetine Hydrochloride in 179
Dysmenorrhea—Corpus Luteum in 184
—Ovarian Thyroid in 261
Dyspepsia—Bismagal in 216
—Fermentative, Bismudin in 217
Diuretic, Citrace 218-219

E

Eczema—Calcium Sulphur in 211
—Resorbenz Lotion in 213
—Sodium Bromide in 109
—Sodium Thiosulphate in 131-133
Edema of the Lungs—Glucose in 115-117
—Magnesium Sulphate in 110-111
Emetine Hydrochloride Solution 179
Endocarditis, Salsodide in 66
Epididymitis—Calcium Chloride in 90-92
—Formodide in 129-130
Epilepsy—Pituitary-Thymus in 264
Ephedrine Hydrochloride 198-201
Emerald Syringes 308
Epinephrin—Mercuric Ointment 243
—Phenacain Ointment 244
Epinephrin (Suprarenal Chloride) Solution 180
Equipment, Intravenous 37-41
Ergot, Sterile (Breon) 184-185
Etherized Oil (Quinetheroil) 190-195
Eye infections, Lactpro in 167-169
—Ointments in 241-244

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

F

Page

Fat reduction, Thytocin in 271-272
Female development—Ovarian Extract Solution in 183
—Suprarenal-Ovarian in 254
Ferro-Arsen 53-56
Ferro-Guai-Arsen 57-58
Finding difficult veins 43-44
Flatulence, Bismagal in 216
Formodide 129-130
Formotone 124-127
Furunculosis—Manganese Butyrate in 170-171
—Salibenz in 234

G

Galactagogue—Mammatone Compound as 255
Gentian Violet 107
Glandular Therapy 246-265
Glass Syringes 308
Glycerophosphate, Sodium 94
Glycerophosphates Comp. 219
Glucose (Dextrose) 115-117
Gonorrhea—Crecamphodine in 207-209
—Formodide in 129
—Formotone in 124-127
—Lacmanese in 164-165
—Manganese Butyrate in 170-171
—of fallopian tubes, Lactpro in 167-169
Gonorrheal Rheumatism, Salsodide in 66
Gram-positive infections, Gentian Violet in 107-108
Granuloma Inguinale, Antimony and Potas. Tartrate in ... 97
Guaiacol, in Guaisodide 75-81
Guaisodide 75-81
Gwia-lyptus Cough Elixir 203-204
Glucosan, Calcium 85-89
Gui-Calcium 82-84
Glucose-Chloride in Varicose Veins 118-122

H

Hay Fever, Ephedrine in 198-200
—Calcium Chloride in 90-94
Heart failure—Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate in 179
—Camphor and Olive Oil in 180

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

Page

Hemorrhage—Emetine in 179
—Epinephrin in 180
—Ergot, Sterile (Breon) in 184-185
Hemorrhoidal Ointment 230
Hemorrhoids, Quinine and Urea in 172-173
Hepatic insufficiency—Cholo-Gly-Taur in 267-268
—Pancreas-Duodenal in 265
Herpes Zoster, Sodium Bromide in 109
Hexamethylenamine in Formodide 129-130
—Formotone 124-127
—Prostate-Orchic Comp. 263
High blood pressure—Pancreas-Duodenal in 265
—Sodium Iodide in 99-103
Hydrophobia, Magnesium Sulphate in 110-111
Hyperchlorhydria, Bismagal in 216
Hypertension—Pancreas-Duodenal in 265
—Sodium Iodide in 99-103
Hypodermic Needles 309-310
—Solutions 156-187
—Syringes 308
—Tablets 289, 294, 300, 306
Hypotension—Epinephrin Solution in 180
—Suprarenal-Orchic Compound in 253
—Suprarenal-Ovarian Compound in 254

I

Impotence—Aphrodisiac Compound in 247-251
—Orchic Extract Solution in 182
—Pituitary Anterior in 185
—Suprarenal-Orchic Compound in 253
Infections, Local—Lactpro 167-169
—Lacmanese 164-165
Indications, Sterile Solutions 8-29
Indigestion—Bismagal in 216
—Bismudin in 217
—Calipep in 217
Infantilism, Pituitary-Thymus in 264
Influenza—Guaisodide in 75-81
—Quinine Dihydrochloride in 174
Intestinal inflammation, Emetine in 179
Intramuscular Medication, Technic 150-155
—Solutions 156-187
Intracranial tension—Magnesium Sulphate in 110-111

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

Page

Intravenous Administration 32-34
—Equipment 37-41
—Medication in Children 36
—Contradictions 51
—Needles, Correct 38-40
—Needles, sizes and prices 309-310
—Solutions 53-148
—Syringes 308
-Technic 41-50
Injection Treatment, Varicose Veins 119-122
Instillation Outfits, Quinetheroil 196-197
Intestinal peristalsis, Pituitary Extract in 187
Iodide Red—Mercuric 156
—Sodium, in Arseno-Mer-Sodide 145-146
in Formodide 129-130
in Guaisodide 75-81
in Mer-Sodide 141-143
with Salicylate 105
in Salsodide 54-69
Iodized Oil (Crecamphodine) 207
Iritis—Atropine Sulphate in 242
—Mercuric Atropine in 243
Iron and Arsenic (Iron Cacodylate) 177
—Arsenic and Phosphorus 58-59
—Arsenite 176
—Cacodylate Solution 177
—Citrate Compound with Nuclein 176
—Citrate, Green 176
—in Cacodylate Comp. Solution 177
—in Ferro-Arsen 53-56
Itch—Benoxal in 228-229
—Calcium Sulphur in 211
—Eczema Lotion in 213
—Salibenz in 234
—Sodium Bromide in 109

J

Jelly, Lubricating 236

K

Keratitis—Atropine Sulphate in 242
—Mercuric Atropine in 243
—Mercury Yellow Oxide in 244

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

L

Page

Lacmanese 164-165
Lactpro, Sterile Solution 167-169
La Grippe, Guaisodide in 75-81
Liquid Mercuseptic Soap 214
Liquid, Surgical Dressing 214
Liver Action, subnormal, Cholo-Gly-Taur in 267
—Pancreas Duodenal in 265
Local Anesthetic, Quinine and Urea as 173
Low blood pressure—Ephedrine in 198-201
—Epinephrin in 180
—Suprarenal-Orchic in 253
—Suprarenal-Ovarian in 254
Lubricating Jelly 236
Luer Type Syringes 308

M

Magnesium Sulphate 110-112
—in Magnesul 192-193
Magnesul, in labor cases 190-195
Malaria—Quinarsen in 95-96
—Quinine Dihydrochloride in 174
—Quiniron Tonic in 220-221
Mammary-Pituitary Compound 256
Mammatone Compound 255
Manganese Butyrate 170-171
Medication, Intravenous 31-148
Melancholia, Orchic Extract Solution in 182
Menopause disorders—Corpus Luteum in 184
—Ovarian Extract Solution in 183
—Ovarian Thyroid in 257-261
—Suprarenal-Ovarian in 254
Menorrhagia Compound 256
—Ergot, Sterile (Breon) in 184-185
Menstruation, profuse, Mammatone in 255
Mercuseptic, Liquid Soap 214
Mercurochrome Ointment 237
Mercurochrome Solution 106
Mercuric-Atropine Ointment 243
Mercuric Iodide Red 156
—Epinephrine Ointment 243-244
—Poisoning, Sodium Thiosulphate in 131-134
Mercurodust Powder 215
Mercury Bichloride in Oil 156

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

Page

Mercury—Intramuscular Solutions 156
—Intravenous Solutions 141-148
—Oxycyanide 147-148
—Salicylate with Quinine and Urea 156
—Yellow Oxide Ointment 244
Mer-Sodide 141-143
Methenamine (Formotone) 124-127
Metallic Poisoning, Sodium Thiosulphate in 131-134
Metrorrhagia, Mammary-Pituitary Compound in 256
Methyl-Salicylate Balm 236
Milk deficiency—Mammatone in 255
—Protein Solutions 164-169
Miscellaneous Preparations, Price List 311-314
Muscular Rheumatism, Cincosal Compound in 61-63

N

Nausea of Pregnancy—Corpus Luteum in 184
—Ovarian Extract in 183
Needles—Correct Intravenous 39
—Sizes and prices 309-310
Neoarsphenamine 136
Neuralgia—Caffeine and Sodium Benzoate in 179
—Cinc-Iobenz Tablets in 275
—Cincosal Compound in 61-63
Neurasthenia—Aphrodisiac Compound in 247
—Cacodylate Compound in 177
—Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus in 58-59
—Orchic Solution in 182
—Ovarian-Thyroid in 257-261
—Suprarenal-Orchic in 253
—Suprarenal-Ovarian in 254
Neuritis—Cincosal Compound in 61-63
Non-specific Protein Therapy 164-169
Nuclein, Iron Citrate with 176

O

Obesity Compound, see Thytocin (Breon) 271-272
Obstetrical Pituitary Extract 186
Oil, Iodized 207-209

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

	Page
Ointment—Benoxal	228-229
—Benzolin	234
—Bor-Oxyquinolin, Vaginal	227
—Chancrol	238-239
—Mercurochrome	237
—Methyl Salicylate Balm	236
—Ophthalmic	241-244
—Picrolin	233
—Salibenz	234
—Sulphic	235
—Tanural (Hemorrhoidal)	230
Orchic Extract Solution	182
—Suprarenal Compound	253
Orchitis—Formodide in	129-130
—Formotone in	124-127
Organic Iodine, in Crecamphodine	207-209
Ovarian Extract Solution	183
—Suprarenal Compound	254
—Thyroid Compound	257-261

P

Pancreas-Duodenal Compound	265
Pharmaceuticals, Special	189-224
Phenacain-Epinephrine Ointment	244
Phosphorus in Glycerophos. Elixir	219
—Iron and Arsenic	58-59
—in Sodium Glycerophosphate	94
Picrolin Ointment	233
Pituitary—Extract, Obstetrical	186
—Extract, Surgical	187
—Solution Anterior	185
—Thymus Compound	264
Placental—Substance in Mammatone Comp.	255
Pluriglandular Formulae	246-265
Pneumonia—Guaisodide in	75-81
—Quinine and Urea in	173-174
—Quinine Dihydrochloride in	174
Poisoning—Metallic, Sodium Thiosulphate in	131
—Quinine Dihydrochloride in	174
Poison Ivy—Salibenz Ointment in	234
Potassium-Sodium Bismuth Tartrate	159-161
—Tartrate, Antimony and	97

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

Page

Powder—Bismagal 216
—Bor-Oxygen 223
—Mercurodust 215
Price List, Condensed 315-320
Price List, Miscellaneous Preparations 311-314
Prostate-Orchic Compound 263
Prostatitis, Formotone in 124-127
Pruritis, Tanurol Ointment in 230
Psoriasis—Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus in 58-59
—Sodium Thiosulphate in 131-134
—Sulphic Jelly in 235
Pus-producing Infections, Manganese Butyrate in 170-171
Pyelitis, Formodide in 129-130

Q

Quinarsen 95-96
Quinetheroil 190-195
Quinetheroil Instillation Outfit 196-197
Quinine and Urea for local anesthesia 173
—for pneumonia, etc. 174
—in hemorrhoids 172-173
—Dihydrochloride in Quinarsen 95-96
—Solution 174
—in Quiniron Tonic 220-221
—Urethane in varicose veins 119-122

R

Reactions, how to manage 35
Rectal Anesthesia 190-195
Red Special Cold Capsules and Tablets 269
Resorbenz Lotion 213
Respiratory diseases -Ferro-Guai-Arsen in 57-58
—Guaisodide in 75-81
—Quinine and Urea in 174
Respiratory Stimulant, Caffeine-Sod. Benzoate as 179
Retarded development, female
—Ovarian Extract Solution in 183
—Suprarenal-Ovarian in 254
Retarded development of children, Pituitary-Thymus in 264
Rheumatic—Fever, Cincosal Compound in 61-63
—Fever, Cinc-Iobenz Tablets in 275

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

Page

Rheumatism—gonorrheal, Formodide in 129-130
—gonorrheal, Formotone in.....125
—Salsocol in 71-73
—Salsodide in 64-69
—Sodium Salicylate in 104-105

Rhinitis—Acet-Quin in 269
—Ephedrine in 198-201

Ringworm—Benoxal in 228-229
—Calcium Sulphur in 211

S

Sanitary Dressing Powder, Mercurodust 215

Salibenz Ointment 234

Salicylate, Sodium 104
—with Iodide 105

Salsocol 71-73

Salsodide 64-69

Scabies—Calcium Sulphur in 211
—Sulphic Jelly in 235

Sciatica—Cincosal Compound in 61-63
—Quinine and Urea in 174
—Sodium Cacodylate in 175

Sclerosis, Sodium Iodide in 99

Septicemia—Gentian Violet in 107-108
—Mercurochrome in 106

Sexual Apathy, Suprarenal-Ovarian in 254

Sexual Impotence—Aphrodisiac Compound in 247-51
—Suprarenal-Orchic in 253

Shock, Glucose in 115-117

Sinusitis—Cinc-Iobenz in 275
—Cincosal Compound in 61-63

Skin Diseases—Calcium Sulphur in 211
—Iron, Arsenic and Phosphorus in 58-59
—Resorbenz Lotion in 213
—Salibenz Ointment in 234
—Sodium Bromide in 109
—Sodium Thiosulphate in 131-134

Soap, Liquid Mercuseptic 214

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

Page

Sodium Benzoate and Caffeine 179
—Bicarbonate 108
—Bromide 109
—Cacodylate Compound Solution 177
—Cacodylate Solution 175
—Citrate 113
—Chloride-Glucose in Varicose Veins 119-122
—Glycerophosphate 94
—Iodide 99-103
—in Arseno-Mer-Sodide 145-146
—in Guaisodide 81
—in Mer-Sodide 141-143
—Salicylate 104-105
—with Iodide 105
—in Salsodide 64
—for Varicose Veins 119-121
—Thiosulphate 131-134
Solubismuth 162-164
Solutions—Hypodermic 159-187
—Intramuscular 159-187
—Intavenous 53-148
Soluble Gelatine Capsules 277-283
Standard Tablets 285-307
Steel Needles 309-310
Streptococcic Infections—Salsocol 71-73
—Salsodide in 64-69
Strychnine Nitrate, in Cacodylate Comp. Solution 177
Strychnophos 179
Sulpharsphenamine 136-137
Sulphur, Calcium Compound Solution 211
Suprarenal Chloride Solution 180
—Orchic Compound 253
—Ovarian Compound 254
Surgosan, Wet Dressing 214
Surgical Pituitary Extract 187
Stomachic 217
Syphilis—Arseno-Mer-Sodide in 145-146
—Arsphenamines in 136-137
—Bismuth in 159-164
—Mer-Sodide in 141-143
—Neoarsphenamine in 136
—Sodium Thiosulphate in 131-134
—Sulpharsphenamine in 137
Syringes, all glass 308

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

T

Page

Tablets 267-275, 285-307
—Acet-Quin 269
—Aphrodisiac Compound 247-251
—Bor-Oxygen 223-224
—Cholo-Gly-Taur 267-268
—Cinc-Iobenz 275
—Hypodermic 289, 294, 300, 306
—Mammatone 255
—Mammary Pituitary Compound.....256
—Ovarian-Thyroid Compound 257
—Pituitary Thymus 264
—Prostate-Orchic Compound 263
—Standard 285-307
—Thytocin (Breon) 271-272
Tanurol Astringent Ointment 230
Tartar Emetic Solution 97
Technic—Intramuscular Medication 150-155
—Intravenous Administration 41-50
Terms and Credit 6
Testicular Extract (Orchic) Solution 182
Tetanus, Magnesium Sulphate in 110-112
Tetany, Calcium Chloride in 90-93
Thiosulphate, Sodium 131
Toxemias—Gentian Violet in 107
—Glucose in 115-117
—Metallic, Sodium Thiosulphate in 133
—Systemic, Formotone in 124-127
Trachoma, Copper Citrate in 243
Triple Distilled Water 139
Tuberculosis—Calcium Chloride in 90-93
—Calcium-Glucosan in 85-89
—Ferro-Guai-Arsen in 57-58
—Gui-Calcium in 82-84
Tinea Cruris—Benoxal in 228-229
Tonic Malarial (Quiniron) 220-221
Transfusion, blood, Sod. Citrate in 113

U

Urea Hydrochloride and Quinine 172-173
Uremia—Glucose in 115-117
—Magnesium Sulphate in 110-112

THERAPEUTIC AND GENERAL INDEX—Cont.

Page

Urinary Infections:
—Formodide in 129-130
—Formotone in 124-127
—Mercurochrome in 106
—Retention, Formotone in 124-127
Urethritis—Crecamphodine in 207-209
—Formodide in 129-130
—Formotone in 124-127
Ulcers, Eye, Atropine Sulphate in 242
—Indolent, Calcium Glucosan 85-89

V

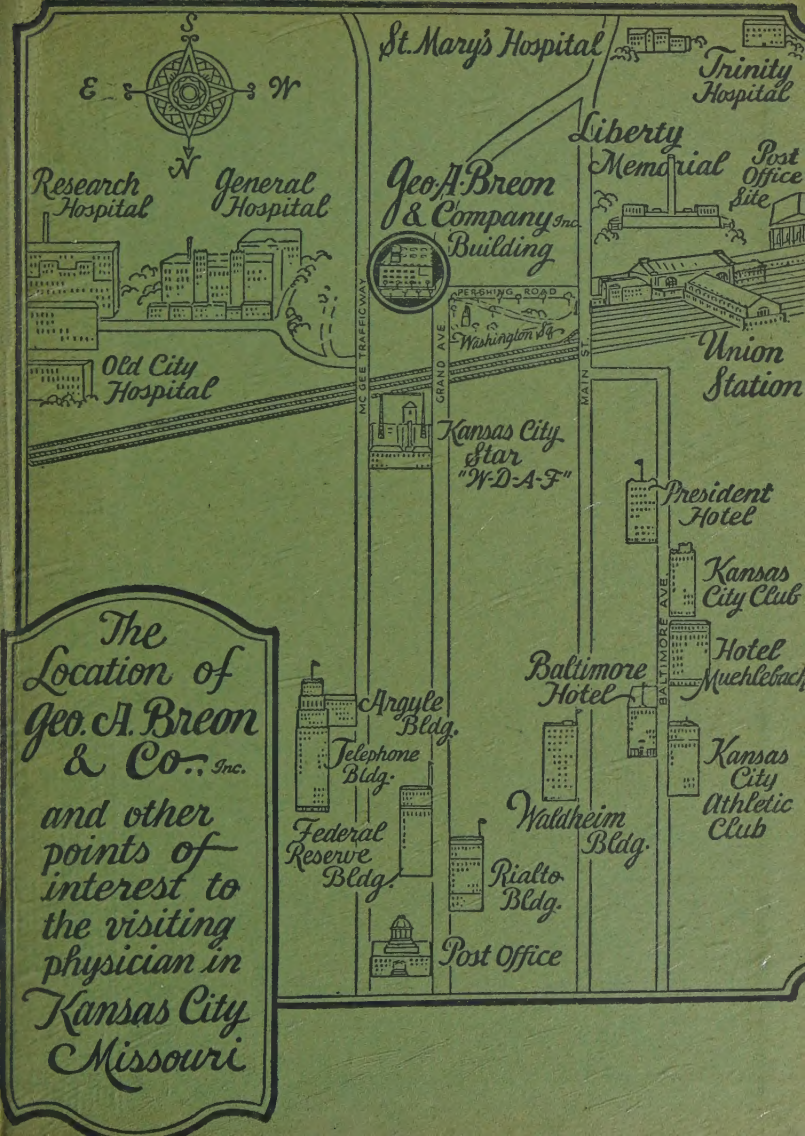
Vaginal Douche, Bor-Oxygen 223-224
—Jelly, Bor-Oxyquinolin 227
Varicose Veins, injection treatment 119-122
Vincent's Infection—Antimony and Potas. Tartrate in.... 97
—Sulpharsphenamine in 137
Vim Syringes 308
Vomiting of Pregnancy—Corpus Luteum in 184
Glucose in 115-117
—Ovarian Extract in 183

W

Water, triple distilled 139
Whooping Cough—Ephedrine in 198-201
—Quinine and Urea in 174
Wounds—Crecamphodine in 207-209
—Picrolin in 233
—Mercurochrome Ointment in 237

Y

Yellow Oxide, Mercury Ointment 244
Yohimbine, in Aphrodisiac Compound 247


St. Mary's Hospital
Trinity Hospital
Liberty Memorial
Post Office Site
Research Hospital
General Hospital
Geo. A. Breon & Company Inc. Building
PERSHING ROAD
Washington St.
Union Station
McGEE TRAFFICWAY
GRAND AVE
MAIN ST
Old City Hospital
Kansas City Star "W-D-A-F"
President Hotel
Kansas City Club
BALTIMORE AVE
Hotel Muehlebach
Baltimore Hotel
Argyle Bldg.
Telephone Bldg.
Kansas City Athletic Club
Waldheim Bldg.
Federal Reserve Bldg.
Rialto Bldg.
Post Office
The Location of Geo. A. Breon & Co. Inc. and other points of interest to the visiting physician in Kansas City Missouri